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VOL. VIII NO. 253 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
8th October	"MOREA."	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,982
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply enough only.
F. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct.	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct.	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombe, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
...r. Oc	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
8th	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
1st	Taroba	East and South Africa
Mar	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kelan Maru	H. Kishiras.	3188	8th Oct.	20th Oct
Yokohama Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	29th Oct	2nd Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Aden Maru	R. Yano	17th Oct	4th Oct
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	4th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
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Ballard Road, Bombay.

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S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
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First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
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Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 4 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haukow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Iloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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Agent.

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BANKING.

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Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,750,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWSEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
98, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas. Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranj Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,53,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
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All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Marsban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

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MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,861
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 30,00,000
Annual income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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GODOWNS
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APOLLO STREET, FORT.
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Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
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Branch Secretary.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
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Managing Partner:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgle.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER GOODS, SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, BELTS, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Ready made or Manufactured to order,
RELIABLE FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

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MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
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"SALOME"

AND HERE IS GREAT NEWS !!
AND HERE IS GREAT NEWS !!

At the earnest and repeated requests of our Patrons, we have decided to screen this superb film complete—the ENTIRE PICTURE—from start to finish.

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TO-DAY !

All the 10 Parts Complete

From TO-DAY !

$ 50,000 for 500 Feet of Historic Scenes Alone ! (Guess What It Cost ?)

A Circus Subsidized for a Season to Make Available Its Menagerie.

Caravans of Camels and Dromedaries, Herds of Elephants, 2,200 Horses, Sheep, Oxen, Goats, etc, etc.

The Most Massive Production Ever Screened.

5,000 Players

Old Jerusalem Reconstructed in Its Entirety, from the Historic Jaffa Gate to Herod's Bizarre Palace.

Splendors of the Most Extravagant Court of all Time Faithfully Reproduced.

REVEL IN A RIOT OF GORGEOUS EFFECTS THRILL AT THE ART OF BARA THE INCOMPARABLE

SEE the Great Storm that Frightened the Mighty Herod.
SEE the Arms and Trappings of the Moving Soldiery Gleam and Glisten in the Estern Sun.
SEE the Impressive Miracle Scene in Herod's Apartment.

MIND YOU!-YOU SEE THE COMPLETE PICTURE

FROM TO-DAY !

Prize Shows To-day, To-morrow and on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) -Rest of the Shows at : 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

The Most Central Cinema Malad.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Most Popular Cinema Theatre.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Weather is slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay. A feeble disturbance is passing eastwards through Persia. Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, South-East Madras. Bassein reports two inches, Diamond Island one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in South Madras.

Earthquake report:—Earthquake shock of moderate severity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at thirteen hours fifty-two minutes yesterday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 20th October 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.94 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.9 degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	7.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.738 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 ,,
Minimum do.	79.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ESE,WNW,NSW,N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	97 miles.

SUN. MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock nil.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Still.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	23	m 6 31	24 11	22	m 0 42a	23 1
		0 14a	25 11			
Sun.	23	m 7 38	25 4	23	m 0 20	19 10
		8 :3	24 11		2 32a	18 9
Mon	24	m 8 31	25 10	24	m 2 15	19 3
		9 17a	26 1		3 56a	17 —
Tues.	25	m 9 15	26 6	25	m 3 4	18 4
		0 59a	27 3		3 31a	16 3
Wed.	26	m 9 55	27 1	26	m 3 49	18 3
		10 38a	23 8		4 7a	19 1
Thu.	27	m 10 33	27 7	27	m 4 23	17 10
		11 19a	24 1		4 44a	18 10
Fri.	28	m 0 23	24 5	28	0 48a	20 6
		5 58a	23 4			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess throughout; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except at Karachi. Day temperature is slightly below normal in Sind; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in west Kathiawar. Day temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at a few stations; night temperature is below the average in the north of the division and at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average; night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Poona. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona; night temperature is in excess at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally on the Coromandel coast and on the west coast of Ceylon; Colombo reports 3.21." Fine clear weather prevails except in the southern half of the Peninsula. The air is drier than usual in the area of clear skies. Day temperature continues above normal to the east of longitude 76 deg. E.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for some local falls of rain in southeast Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th October 1920.

The slight disturbance in the south of the Bay has disappeared. Rainfall has been local in southeast Madras and has also occurred at a few stations in Burma and the Bombay Deccan. Maymyo reports three-quarters of an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 21st OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. diff. from Normal	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, Jan 1 to date	Rainfall. Excess or def. since Jan 1 to date
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	88.1	78.0	32				— 0 04
Do. (20th)	87.8	70.3	86				— 0.08
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	98.9	65.0	39			2.30	— 2.53
Rawalpindi	89.7	55.0	52			12 51	— 2.66
Lahore	95.8	61.1	61			7.32	— 7.16
Sialkot	94.4	62.1	48			4.49	— 5.74
Amritsar	94.3	63.8	47			12 23	— 11 12
Ambala	94.3	63.8	47			12 23	— 11 12
Delhi	91.0	59.3	37			23.63	— 3.36
UNITED PROVINCES.							
Agra	85.8	47.3	37			20.91	— 3 13
Mainpuri	94.4	54.0	44			20.11	— 2.58
Jhansi	97.2	55.1	41			18.00	— 14.52
Cawnpore	94.6	63.2	49			22.06	— 13 94
Allahabad	89.4	65.5	42			28.01	— 2.44
SIND & RAJPUTANA.							
Jacobabad	93.7	68.6	44			1.46	— 2.74
Karachi	83 3	79.4	30			0.59	— 5.24
Ajmer	82.0	61.4	30			20.46	+ 2.55
Jaipur	86.8	60.5	34			23.43	+ 7.12
Kotah	97.0	67.6	51			2.15	— 3.35
Mount Abu	78.0	61.6	11			58.44	— 22 53
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	95.4	64.1	52			10.40	— 3.10
Dwarka	84.6	77.3	34			10.03	— 3.10
Veraval	89.1	72.2	43			19 89	+ 1.93
Kaikot	97.3	67.0	42			19.19	— 6.08
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	70.0	32			20.44	— 5.74
Surat	94.7	77.1	63			27.14	+ 13.83
Ahmedabad	100.0	67.6	51			19.16	— 9.21
Deesa	108 0	69.6	58			12 00	— 3.16
Neemuch	92.8	60.2	34			27.56	+ 0.96
Indore	93.1	50.8	39			34.00	+ 3 86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	92.1	63 9	53			30.74	— 22.10
Saugor	95.0	66.4	53			34.40	— 7.26
Hoshangabad	95.1	62 2	57			31.72	— 13 78
Khandwa	97.7	64.7	49			28.61	— 4.68
Akola	97.2	73.1	59			10.47	— 13 36
Amraoti	97.8	76.2	59			18.75	— 16 21
Nagpur	96.8	68.8	46	0.02	47.18		— 17.10
Chanda	93.8	68.6	54	0.06	38.52		— 19 61
Bellary	90.2	67.2	53		23.96		— 11 37
KONKAN—							
Bombay	85.7	79.1	83	0.01	80.78		— 29.53
Ratnagiri	85 2	8.6	77		57.54		— 19 54
Marmugoa	87.	77 1	91		74.79		— 18.97
Karwar	91	76.0	91		50.00		— 18 53
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Poona	88.3	71.2	64	0.09	5 21		— 11.00
Ahmednagar	90.4	70.4	68		9.55		— 2.46
Deesa	94.8	70.1	96		23.84		+ 0 70
Sholapur	89.6	74.1	89		12.37		— 12.27
Bijapur	94.4	73.7	84	0.01	13 04		— 3.33
Belgaum	90.4	68.8	65		30.84		— 3 74
Aurangabad	91.6	69.6	40	0.08	7.85		— 10.48
Hyderabad (Deccan)	94.8	70.1	41		23.67		— 13.7-
Hyderabad	88.6	76 8	68		15.85		— 10.81
MADRAS & CEYLON—							
Mangalore	86.8	76.3	80		11115		— 2.34
Calicut	84.6	75.8	89		12871		+ 27.67
Cochin	87.4	73.1	86		10646		+ 24.36
Colombo	87.2	71.9	83	0.53	18.30		— 8 87
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR) & NORTH—							
Masulipatam	91.2	77.2	75		21.32		+ 1.84
Bellary	93.2	2.6	50		24.96		— 3.75
Cuddapah	94.6	74.8	64		18.65		— 14.92
Madras	93.0	77.3	67	0.12	6 82		— 5.67
Bangalore	87.6	61.1	55		18.2		— 3.53
Coimbatore	95.0	71.7	73		6.43		+ 1.49
Trichinopoly	95.4	78.6	70		17.64		— 2.71
Negapatam	89.9	77.6	82	0.06	24 14		— 3.59

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having **ROSES.**

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-8. Celestial Clip complete As. 8. Spare Celestial As. 4
Zenith Duo Compound Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
[illegible] Inklets [illegible]
Write to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY, 1(18) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

K. D. & Brother

JUST FOR ONE DAY!

Friday 22nd Oct. **TO-DAY !** Public Holiday.

A SPECIAL GALA SHOW!

"CLEOPATRA."

The Most Compelling Love Story of all History.

SOMETHING THAT WILL ASTOUND BOMBAY !

THEDA BARA

the Wonderful Enchantress of the Screen

THE ENTIRE PICTURE COMPLETE—ALL THE 10 PARTS !

William Fox's version of Cleopatra presents her as the best authorities of modern times have come to know her. The Fox screening deals with the most dramatic periods of her life—the time when she was fighting to retain her power and her crown.

Cleopatra's victories were feminine ones. She defeated great generals—not with armies, not with bayonets or cannon—but with her womanly wiles. Her smile played the greatest part in her conquests; her lips stirred great men of history into a willingness to die in her behalf.

Cleopatra undoubtably makes the most effective character of all rulers of the ancients for screen presentation. It is this great task Mr. Fox has assigned to Miss Bara, greatest modern portrayer of dramatic roles.

That Mystic Land of the Pharoah—Egypt—the Egypt of Cleopatra's Time, Orientally luxurious, and riotously extravagant, is wonderfully depicted in all its barbaric splendour. The sphinx, the Pyramids, the Desert Eternal are all there.

THIS EVENING ONLY!

A MILLION DOLLAR FILM THAT GREATED AN UPROAR IN BOMBAY 6 MONTHS AGO!

Five Shows To-night 3-30 (Prize Show); 5-30 (Prize Show); 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT in a Chemist's shop at Poona. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road. 5730

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, well versed in correspondence. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road, Fort. 5731

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing shorthand for a Mercantile firm, only experienced need apply to Box No. 1281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5769

WANTED—A EUROPEAN YOUNG LADY, age between 15 to 20 years must be willing to travel and capable of looking after house work. Apply from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. LONDON HOTEL, Grant Road, Room No. 4. 5753

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced WEAVING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with testimonials to Box 1210. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Congress Delegates. Apply quoting terms to:—DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5725

WANTED.—A L.C.E. or B.E. with practical experience of Roads and Buildings for the Ahmednagar District. Apply in first instance with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating salary required to Box No. 1264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5634

WANTED—Two duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICERS for investigation work in connection with epidemics and infectious diseases. Those having special training in Tropical diseases will be given preference. Applications stating terms and enclosing copies of diplomas and certificates be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State. 5757

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS, to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating term of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany a rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5318

WANTED.

WANTED—One second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, complete with all accessories quote price to Box No. 1230. Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 5766

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5388

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 24th December 1920. Apply quoting terms DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5724

WANTED—One SLUBBING, Two INTERS One DRAWING, new or secondhand in good order. Brooks and Doxey's make not required other makers' accepted. For full particulars apply to Messrs. R. P. SONI & CO., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5575

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Behar Pure Wool Blankets, Extraordinary class 9 by 6 ft. Rs. 15; Special class 8½ft. by 6ft. Rs. 10; First 8ft. by 6ft. Rs. 7; Superior class 7½ft. by 5½ft. Rs. 6; Second class 7ft. by 6ft. Rs. 4-8; Medium class 7ft. by 4½ft. Rs. 3-8; Cuttings not available full-piece by V. P.:—Apply to—J. R. AGRAWAL & Co., Gaya. 5468

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TAXI METER, in good order. Apply Box No. 1284, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5776

A four seater, high quality MOTOR CAR is ready FOR SALE. RAMSWAROAP BROKER, New Share Bazar, Bombay. 5751

BUILDING LIME (slacked and unslacked of Ahmednagar delivered any station very moderate rates. Apply ABUBAKAR HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni. 5667

BARGAIN.—160 Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts FOR SALE (New). Well known Electic Treatment. Selling value about Rs. 20,000. any reasonable offer for the lot accepted. Apply to Box No. 1214, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

SACRIFICE—Profitable Wholesale and retail Business of General Merchandise in Bombay FRR SALE. Cost of stock Rs. 12,000 Cheap rent. No outstandings. No debts. Will accept Rs. 15,000 including good will. Nearest offers considered. Only bona-fide parties need apply, atonce to Box No. 1215, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5414

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.—In lots of 5 lacs, to 30 lacs sqr. yrs. at Rs. 1/4, or lump sums offer, thro. Solicitors, recommended for Mills, Bricks, Dairies, Tanneries convenient by Rail, siding, Sea and Motor services, 25 miles from Bombay abundant spring water, Electric power available. Apply before 28th October, to Box No. 1283, Advt., Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 5775

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITers imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay new are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET at Arthur Road, area about 5,700 square yards. Height 30' For particulars to BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA'S Pedhi 396/8, Samuel Street, Pakagali, Habib Building. 5690

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. W350

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of fodder grass, which is abundant in the jungles of this Chiefship. Should report themselves to the Forest Officer, Kushalgarh Rajputana (via Udaigarh Stn. B. B. & C. I Ry.) in whose office all information concerning the grass and the conditions of its sale, etc., can be had.

KAMDAR,
5669 Kamdar of Kushalgarh.

TO LADY DOCTORS.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR for palace work in a state in Upper India. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications, with free board and residence. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5668

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD

WANTED—Smart intelligent young men as "A" CLASS INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 plus 25 per cent. allowance, other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the ACTING TRAFFIC MANAGER. 5738

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE ½ anna DIRECT FARE for children which was through a misunderstanding withdrawn will be restored on and from 21st instant.

By order,
H. C. QUINN.
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1920. 5737

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).
5481

WANTED.

A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nadiad City Municipality, Kaira District, pay Rs. 200—50/3—250, plus Conveyance allowance. The appointment shall be on probation for one year. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and past experience to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Nadiad City Municipality, before the 30th instant. 5572

NOTICE.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SUPPLY OF TEAK OR OTHER WOOD PILES.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, will receive tenders up to 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th November, 1920, for the supply of teak or other wooden piles, etc., to the extent of 9,600 C. ft. of sizes varying from 13 to 35 feet long by 7 to 12 inches square.
For specifications and tender forms please apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
South Indian Railway,
5697 Trichinopoly.

SANITARY SCHEMES, POONA CITY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY proposes to start by the beginning of 1921 the following works:—

Completing the City Drainage system (approximate cost for City portion only)	Rs. 7,00,000
Improvements to Water Supply Distribution System	2,00,000
Conversion of existing privies (about 8,000 in number) into Water Closets	14,00,000

The works are expected to be finished in 1923.
Firms of reputation dealing in the various articles required for works mentioned above, Contractors having experience of the above class of work and Technical Experts and skilled workmen should write immediately to S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, giving specifications, price-lists with special discounts, if any, for articles they deal in or for any information they may require. 5727

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MONEYMEN

WANTED.—A financer who can invest from 30 lacks to 50 lacks on good security for couple of months. The reasonable interest or good percentage will be allowed with the sum. For full particulars, please apply to Box No. 1282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5772

NOTICE.

TO ALL THE CONCERNED, it is hereby informed that Mr. CHANDULAL JUGJIVAN PARIKH, who was formerly in our service, is no longer with us and nobody will therefore deal with him in the name of our Company.
Anyone so doing, will do so at his own account and rish. 5750

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED.

AN experienced PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, thoroughly conversant with the Construction work and capable to control labour on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10th November, 1920.

R. PESTONJI,
5762 For Engineer-in-Chief.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1992

THE GYANA BANDHU PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Co. at Vassonji House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Dated the 20th day of October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
J. N. VAKIL & CO.,
5761 Agents. 5761

NOTICE.

SALE of the most valuable property under instruction from the owner, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, will submit to Public Auction Sale at the undermentioned premises on the 24th SUNDAY, October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. Four storied house, Survey No. 637, Shukrawar Peth, near Sachina Wada, with two staircases to the East and West, on the Southern side of the premises, bounded on the West by main road from Rameshwar to Somwar's gate, now under the tenancy of Deputy Educational Inspector, District Poona.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.
5687

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Loyalty" are hereby informed of th steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter signatur without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damage or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge. Capt. Roberts of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company' Surveyor's will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from landing shed or warehoused is entitled to survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer' arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
5688

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1920, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the company, Albert Building Hornby Road Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for six months ending 30th September 1920 and to fix their remuneration, and
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th October to 6th November 1920, (both days inclusive).

By Order for the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1920.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February, 1920, and a bonus of Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 9 per share of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th October, 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 9th October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th October, 1920. 5732

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per Ordinary Share less Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1920 and made payable to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 10th October, 1920.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5770

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that NANJI RAMJI (a minor under the age of 18 years), who was till recently being duly maintained and looked after by his father Ramji Meghji (who died about 10 days ago), is now being duly maintained and looked after by our clients, Messrs. Naranji Ramji and Dayal Ramji, and the Public are warned against having any dealings with him monetary or otherwise.

Bombay, 21st October, 1920.
BHUDHAS K. SHAH,
for Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai,
Attorneys for Messrs. Naranji Ramji and Dayal Ramji. 5774

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company is convened by the Board of Directors on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, to confirm the two special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 11th day of October, 1920, which resolutions are sent by circular letters to all the Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NOWROJEE EDULJEE SETHNA,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th October, 1920. 5754

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls (1st instalment) not paid on or before the 30th November, 1920, in respect of shares allotted on 3rd August, 1920.

By order,
T. SOUSA MACHADO,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th October, 1920. 5752

WANTED.

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for the Akalkot High School. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications.
A Graduate of the Bombay University who has passed with Honours and has previous experience, will be selected.
Apply to:—

HYAM S. ISRAEL,
State Karbhari, Akalkot.
Akalkot, 20th October, 1920. 5759

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMRATLAL JAGJIVAN, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor ..... Deceased.
KARSANDAS SHESHKARAN, of Ponani in South Canara, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing temporarily at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL.
For Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of October, 1920.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5773

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

Authorised Capital Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 500,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.
Issue of 300,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—
Rs. 2-8-0 on application, Rs. 5-0-0 on allotment and the balance as and when required by the Company.

Directors.

(1) Raja Pratapgirji of Raja Bahadur Narsingirji. (Landlord and Banker, Gyan Bagh Hyderabad Deccan).
(2) Frank Edward Hardcastle, M.I.N.A., F.R.G.S., (Marine Surveyor, Merchant and Insurance Agent, Senior Partner of Messrs. F. E. Hardcastle & Co., Consul for Norway at Bombay, Director of the Oriental Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.) Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.
(3) Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, B.A.L.M. & S., I.M.S., J.P., (Professor Grant Medical College. Director of the Kalol Castor Oil and Industrial Works, Ltd.) Cheera Bazar, Bombay.
(4) Maganlal D. Kakhar, Esq., J.P., (Municipal Corporator and Landlord.) C. P. Tank Bombay.
(5) S. C. Miranda, Esq., Landlord and Merchant, Ahmedabad.
(6) Dr. C. R. Pereira, M.B.B.S., St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
(7) Dr. H. M. Bux, Bar-at-Law, L.L.D., F.R.S.A., (Managing Director Hafiz & Co., Ltd., Proprietor Bux & Co., Landlord) Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. (Ex-officio.)

Solicitors.

Messrs.—Mulla & Mulla.

Bankers.

Bank of India, Limited.

Auditors.

Messrs. B. P. Gharda & Co.,

Managing Agents.

Messrs. B. Sparks & Co., 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Registered Office.

Lipton's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allot is 75,000 shares, which have been already promised by the Directors and their friends.

The Directors except the Ex-Officio Director, are not interested in the promotion of the Company.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be under Rs. 20,000 only; brokerage to be 5 % to underwriters and to commission agents 2 to 3 %.

The well known firm of Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Sons have undertaken to sell the shares. Mr. B. V. Bavdekar will be the Secretary of the Company.

The object of the Company is to acquire a number of sea going steamers and to help the development of the ocean carrying trade of the country. The carrying trade of the country has hitherto been almost exclusively in the hands of Foreign Companies and there has been a long felt want of steamships owned by Indian companies. On account of shortage of shipping freights have risen high and have been so maintained even after the War. It is not likely that the rate of freights will go down for many years to come and shipping business has been and is expected to continue for long to be remunerative.

The Company intend under the advice of experts to begin work by immediately opening a line between Bombay and Goa. It is expected their first steamer will run to Goa in the middle of December next or at the latest in January 1921.

Arrangements have already been made to buy four large and fast steamers to be put on this line. It is the intention of the Company, to run a daily service to Goa and a biweekly service to Marmagoa.

The Company is a purely Indian undertaking, for the benefit of the Indian public and the better convenience and comfort of the Indian traveller in Indian waters.

Copies of the Prospectus and application Forms can be obtained from Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Sons or the office of the Company, or their Solicitors.

Dated 4th October, 1920.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

ACCIDENT MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

THROUGH the generosity of Bai Jerbai N. Wadia a motor Ambulance Service for use in case of street or other accidents has been inaugurated and attached to the Fire Brigade. An Ambulance can be obtained free of charge for conveying injured persons to Hospital by applying either personally or by telephone to the Fire Brigade Head Quarters, Byculla Bridge.
To apply for an Ambulance by telephone, call for Fire Brigade Ambulance (no number required) and on being connected say "Ambulance required at (Name of place)."
For the present the use of these Ambulances will be restricted to general accidents but it is hoped shortly when the service becomes fully organised to have one Ambulance available for private use on payment of a specified fee.
SPECIAL NOTE.—These Ambulances are not to be used for infectious diseases.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th October, 1920. 5719

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works in connection with the laying and linking 34 miles of Jamnagar Dwarka Extension Metre Guage with 60 lbs. Rails on wooden sleepers and Dog spikes. The sleepers are adzed and one side holes bored.

(1) Laying and linking one mile including loading material in Depot and unloading at Rail-Head and rough packing, straightening suitable for train to run 10 miles per hour.
(2) Rate for thorough packing straightening and boxing of Permanent Way after linking is finished to make the Road suitable for a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.
(3) Rates for supply of different kind of labour for the above to be carried on departmentally if necessary.
(4) Tenders in Sealed covers superscribed "Tender for laying and linking Jamnagar Dwarka Extension" should reach this office by 8th November 1920 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 as earnest money.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
D. Ry. Camp
Jamnagar 14th October, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESHIR BURJORJI LIMBOOWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or bungalow and other building standing thereon containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Lonavala Turf Nave Mawal, within the District of the Sub-registrar of Mawal (Wadgaum) in the Poona Zilla, registered together with other land whereof it forms a part in the Books of the Collector of Poona under Old Revenue Survey No. 151 and New No. 205 and assessed by the Municipality of Lonavala under No. C/23 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the intended private passage ten feet wide and beyond that by the property formerly of Jamardhan Wassudeo but now belonging to Vithalpant Pleader, on or towards the South by the other property forming a portion of the Survey No. 151, now belonging to the estate of late Meherjibhai Rustomji Kharas; on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinafter described but now belonging to Nowroji Pallonji Khatav and on or towards the North by a Public Road called Bombay-Poona Road.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5760

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HOOSEIN SHUSHTARY, MAHOMED HASSAN SHUSHTARY and MAHOMED JAFFER SHUSHTARY have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. BENODIRAM BALCHAND, a firm the undermentioned property situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at 135 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being on the junction of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 86, 107, 118, 9, 26; 27 and 20 New Nos. 744, 671; 940, 35, 135; 170 Old Survey Nos 179, 178 New Survey No. portion 7997 and 8001/2 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2559 (1) and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shivnarayan Suraimal Namani and others on or towards the North by Hughes Road and on or towards the South by the property of G. M. Mahtre.

Dated, the 31st day of October 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3277

NOTICE.

NOTICE FOR SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE KNOWN AS DUBASH'S NEPEAN SEA ROAD PLOTS NOS, 8 AND 9.

THE follwing valuable plots Nos. 8 and 9 of the Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate, together with all the building material, lying thereon belonging to our client are for sale. The foundations of the buildings proposed to be erected thereon are almost completed. Sealed offers are invited upto 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd October, 1920. The sealed offers will be opened in the office of the undersigned on Saturday the 23rd day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. The undersigned are not bound to accept the highest offer or any offer. The purchaser whose offer is accepted shall pay Rs. 25,000 in respect of each plot as earnest money and the sale must be completed within 2 months. The sale is subject to the general stipulations regarding Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate. The plots were originally of the Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground rent tenure and are now redeemed. No Collector's Bill is to be paid therefor. The six monthly Municipal Bill is only Rs. 2-5-0 for each plot. Plot No. 8 admeasures 1273-6 square yards and Plot No. 9 admeasures 1221 square yards. Offers are invited for both the plots together or individually.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground being Plot Nos. 8 and 9 on the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Darabshaw Somanji Dubash, originally of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now redeemed, containing by admeasurement 1273.6 and 1231 square yards respectively or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573, and 104A New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and 3326 (8) and Street Nos. 76 (F) 76 (G) and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Phirozsha Mehta, on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be sold to Kanjibhai Wardhaman Vicumsi, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojshah and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Solicitors, High Court,
121, Esplanade Road,
Old Agra Bank Buildings.

5461

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Tomorrow SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co.; will sell by Public Auctions at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the Underwriters.
18 pieces checks cotton piece-goods.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palan quin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1, 4 Cylinder, 5 seater "Straker Squire," Motor Car thoroughly overhauled and in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF HOG SHADES LAMPS HINKS TABLE LAMPS.

Tomorrow SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the bank concerned and on account and risk of Fazal Hee Mahomed Ishaq.

3 casks Hog shades Lamps Hinks Table Lamps.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risks of the concerned.

5 cases glass and Print paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, on the 2nd Floor above firms (where the kit has been brought, for the purposes of sale) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved Household, furniture, rich glass, crockeryware best platedware, dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabine's single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and tagle ornaments rich pictures and oleographs dressing chest of drawers, fancy, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables book cases easy chairs, card tables, single and double bedsteads, one sweet toned cottage piano, by Hamilton, one iron safe by Godrej, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, etc. etc. the property of a deceased European Gentleman.

Catalegues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposit to the Flora Fountain (where the goods have been brought for sale) a very large lot of phonographs, about 6,000 new records new bicycles, hand and foot harmoniums new cinema machines, dynamo by Crompton (230 Voles) with accessories, 4 steel tanks, one motoscope, one "Comet" Magneto Cinema accessorie,, telephones, electric table fans, carbide tank, accumulators electric arc, lamps, harmonioum accessories shop furniture, such as sliding door glas, cupboards, for records, revolving top writing tables; glass door shw cases. chair, teapoys; shelves etc, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved house, hold furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without armchairs sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, glass door book cases, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing tables and washhand tables writing tables, office chairs, soil linen baskets cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table, hall and wall lamps, meatsafes, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. W. Morris, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the surplus textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill), in the compound of Sir Shapurjee Bharucha Mills, Chinchpokly by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munit'on Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Blankets, Nensookhs, Mosquito netting, Puston cloth, Pugree cloth, shoes shirts brushes a small lot of furniture and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. D. M. Patel and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dhirajlal Kalidas and Co., of Chakla Street.

3 cases about 264 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay 22nd Oct, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION- AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.

The Auction Sale of Army and Navy Canteen.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Alexandra Dock at Liquor Shed Warehouse the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores:—

194 cases shagketti, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking, powder, 470 cases marconi, 320 cases mixed herbs, 320 cases assorted sump, 550 cases saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade, crystals, 45 cases mixed fruit drops, 30 cases cigarettes, 100 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper, 327 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 324 cases dental cream, 164 cases roast fowl 73 cases batchelor buttons, 37 cases seddlitz powders, 229 cases cah, 200 cases carots and turnips.

A deposit of 50 per cent requires at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of old iron scrap, iron plates and tanks, angle iron, Manilla ropes coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, fifebelts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship's fittings, several boats in fair conditions, cordage, and other ship chandlery stores, old brass, copper, lead, zinc, old furniture crockery, clothes and linens, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within 15 days. In case of default, the lot will be re-sold at his risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss, if so occasioned while he will have no claim to any profit by such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of the sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
A Drama in 5 parts
"DECEPTION"

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Special Holiday
Matinee at 4-30 p. m.
WHY DO THEY CALL THE FEMALE DEADLY
See
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE DEADLIER SEX"
Supplied by the House of PATHE
BY BAYARD VEILLER,
Author of "13th Chair" & "Within the Law"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m,
Special Holiday
Matinee at 4-30 p. m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
'THE MAN OF MIGHT'
"The Scarlet Runner"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE DRAMA
"SEX"

What is there to secure the happiness of the man and woman who have pledged each other eternal service in the giving of a ring? What is there that causes that binding ring and sever that relationship? "SEX" has the answers.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Commencing To-morrow Saturday 23rd
For one Week only
MISS OLGA STEFFANOVICH
The Russian Champion Dancer
Will give a brilliant exhibition of CLASSIC DANCING.
SOCIAL SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL
Vthrilling roma of the race-cours
"The Stole Favourite,,,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In Latest American Dramas, Comedies and Farces,
To-night Friday, 22nd & Sat. 23rd Oct., at 9-30 p.m.
First Time in Bombay.
"PLEASE GET MARRIED"
An uproarious Farce in 3 Acts,
Booking at the Theatre all the day.

SPEND YOUR GLADSOME HOLIDAY TO-DAY AT THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

A Sparkling Attractive Programme and a joyous, hilarious Evening await you there,

Come and follow with tightened lips and clenched fists the heroic adventures of ART ACORD (the Cowpuncher King) and MILDRED MOORE (the Beauty Queen) in the New Universal Serial.

MOONRIDERS

That has literally thrilled Bombay from Colaba to Kalyan.

The Programme includes a MARIE WALCAMP 2-Reel Drama and yet another 2-Reel Comedy.

Time and Prices as usual.

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

STARTLING SENSATIONAL NEWS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers beg to announce with great satisfaction that they will present to their Patrons of the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

the mighty, magnificent film of Glory, Pomp and Splendour—the Picture that has cost 30 lakhs of Rupees

"CLEOPATRA"

The story of the Siren of the Nile, which you will remember, absolutely convulsed Bombay 6 months ago, by its stupendous vastness and its great breathless magnificence.

Starring the supreme Sorceress of the Screen

THEDA BARA

as the Vampire of the Desert,

AND WHAT MORE?

You are offered this unparalleled matchless panorama of the Barbaric ages.

THE PICTURE COMPLETE—ALL THE TEN PARTS—THE WHOLE FILM FROM START TO FINISH—BUT

ONLY FOR 1 DAY TO-DAY—AND THEN NO MORE!!

The Film "Cleopatra" leaves Bombay to-morrow morning.

Prize Show TO-DAY at 3-30, and 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

Bombay's Popular picture rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

Tram terminus, Girgaum.

Presents this Week the final instalment of the serial

The Great Gamble

Episodes 13-14-15.

Four shows DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

NEXT WEEK

A VITAGRAPH PICTURE

THE GRAY TOWER'S MYSTERY

Severe electrical storm—prison in flames—Daring rescues—surprise ending.

GIRL RIVALS GREAT DETECTIVES.

GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have pleasure to declare that owing to the unparalleled popularity which their Million Dollar Picture

"SALOME"

has achieved and owing to the unprecedented interest it has asoused in the Cinema circles of Bombay, they have decided to bow to the clamour of their innunarable Patrons to present this magnificent, marvellous

THEDA BARA

Super-Production

IN ITS ENTIRETY!

From To-night this Glorious Film will be presented at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

FROM START TO FINISH—ALL THE PARTS COMPLETE!

Here's a golden opportunity that comes but once in ten years.

The Rates have been retained purposely as usual, though the Film has cost us a Stupendous figure.

Owing to the Desseral Public Holiday there will be fivy Shows To-night: 3-30 (Prize Show); 5-30 (Prize Show); 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

Please see Page 2 of To-day.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Our Dussera Programme.

Seeta--Swyamvara

IN

7 Reels

Produced by S. N. Patanker,

PATHE GAZETTE

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Bank Holidays and Saturday Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Popular Prices

Fillis' Great Circus

LAST 2 NIGHTS AT MASTAN TANK
Last Grand Matinee Sat. Oct. 23 at 4-30 p.m.
No Performance on Sunday Oct. 24

Grand Opening

Monday October 25th at 9-30 p.m.
Location: Queens Road, at Charni Road, Station Overhead Bridge.

First appearance of

THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE

The most clever and daring ariel Gymnasts ever witnessed.

HAJI ALI

The wonderful Egyptian Magican, in tricks that are simply amazing.

Do not miss this. It is indeed good.

Remember last 2 nights—Frida and Saturday.

SABARKANTHA

MIRATH

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post.

BOMBAY 8.

SCHUKIR

LETTER FILES

Are the best for all sorts of office purposes.

They can be conveniently used even in the Filing Cabinets.

SCHUKIR FILES

OPEN

LIKE A BOOK.

Easy to File Letters

and

SAFE TO KEEP THEM

SOLE AGENT

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

C 14 Hammam Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

GERMAN MADE

DIXI

Motor Lorries

RUN ON

KEROSINE

Best for all Roads

Best for all Purposes

3½ TON TRUCKS

Ready for delivery with bodies built

Sole Agent:—

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

C. 14, Hammam, Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

TIMBER | TIMBER | TIMBER

BOON TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND MERCHANTS.

Best teak wood direct from our forest and cut in our own Saw Mills. Supply from large stock of all sizes of beams, planks and scantlings held in Bombay and also against orders direct from Mills. We assure satisfaction.

A trial will convince you of what we claim. Please write to:

MAHARAJ SAW MILLS.

Bombay Yard:—CANOUGHT ROAD,
Gorupdeo, Bombay.

5364

Every satisfaction seeking guaranteed

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema

GIRGAUM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dusserah Holiday. Banks closed all Bombay, Post Offices to work as on Sundays.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

The steamer "Syria" which left London on Sept. 28th is expected to arrive at 6 a.m

The mail steamer "Karmala" with the outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Expected arrival of Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood.

Mass Meeting of Labour, Kalbadevi Seth's Wadi, Chinchpoogli, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Oct. 24.

The mail steamer Kashmir with the outward mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday

RYL. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	17.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	13.40	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Past Fsenger	21.30	4.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

To celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Vidyalaya a Musical Entertainment will be held at Hira Bag C. P. Tank, to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

DAIWADNYA INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual Dasara Sammelan of the Daiwadnya Brahmin community will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Hira Baug C. P. Tank.

THE PATHAN PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Dr. M. B. Velkar will deliver a lecture on the "Calcutta Congress" at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, in the Prabhu Seminary Hall Bhai Jivanji Lane.

W. I. NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Gencral Meeting of the members of the Western Indian National Liberal Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members and sympathisers will be held on Sunday next at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Office, Sandhurst Road, to inaugurate a Branch, to adopt rules and to appoint a Committee.

AT HOME TO COL. AND MRS. WEDGWOOD

It is proposed to give an At-Home to Col. and Mrs. Wedgwood on the 24th instant, by the Provincial Congress Committee, The National Union, and Branches of Home Rule League, Swarajya Sabha. Tickets for the function can be had for each member for Rs. 5 from the clerk of the Home Rule League, at 735 Girgaon Road, Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY

Mortality returns of the city for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Thursday showed that 123 deaths occurred during that period, as compared with 159 and 207 on the corresponding days of last year and of 1918 Cholera, Plague and Small-Pox have been absolutely silent, there being no attack nor any death from any of these diseases.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Volunteers of the Bombay Social Service League will go round in the City for the collection of the Night Schools Fund fro the Dasara Day. It is hoped that the generous citizens of Bombay will offer them liberal contributions and help the League to maintain and develop one of its very important educational activities.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday next at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the following papers will be read:

1. "Some Notes regarding the Village System of the Bombay Presidency." By Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S.
2. "A recent case of Witchcraft from Singbhum." By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 19th November 1920, at 5-45 p.m. the following items, among others, being on the agenda.

A propcsal to empower the Syndicate to shift a College vacation by one week without altering its length.

A proposal to extend the concessions provided in the N.B. to regulation 67 in Arts to Masters of Arts of all the Indian Universities.

A proposal to split up the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and allied languages into two separate Boards, one representing the Classical languages and the other the Vernaculars.

A proposal to recognize Portuguese as Second Language at all examinations in Arts.

A proposal to alter the date of commencement of the School-Leaving Examinatio from the third Monday in March to the third Monday in April.

A proposal to abolish the limit of age for admission to the School Leaving Examination.

Amendment of regulations 7, 8 and 9 of the Matriculation regulations.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A BOY OF 15.

CONFESSION UNDER INDUCEMENT.

RETRIAL ORDERED

Dinnanath Sunderji Raote
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Thana. He agreeing with the verdict of the jury, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused, a boy of about 15 or 16, was charged with the murder of another boy of about 12 by name Sadhya, who was in his father's employ as a cowherd. The case for the prosecution was that while those two boys and a third boy by name Bhatu, who was in the employ of accused's uncle as a cowherd, were sent in the jungle to tend cattle, the accused killed Sadhya and then attempted to kill Bhatu by drowning him into a well because he thought Bhatu had witnessed the murder.

The accused made a confession before the committing Magistrate, but subsequently he retracted it in the Sessions Court.

The question in the case was whether the confession of the accused could be admissible in evidence.

The Session Judge in his charge to the jury observed:—"Finally we come to the accused's confession. I have admitted it in evidence, but it is for you to determine whether it is substantially true, and in determining that it will be open to you to consider whether it was induced by any promise or threat and was consequently not likely to be true. Before recording the confession the Magistrate had asked the accused whether anybody had made him any promise to which he had replied that the Saheb had only told him to tell the truth and he would be released. The D. S. P. deposes that he did not tell the accused any such thing. He however states that he told the accused's father that it would be better if the accused told the truth, that if he did so he might get a lighter sentence; and that the accused was at some little distance when he spoke to his father. The accused however does not say that this had led him to make a false confession of guilt. He says that he told a false story before the Magistrate because while he was being taken to him Constable Ramchandra told him to tell the truth, otherwise he would be hanged. Constable Ramchandra was not cross-examined on the point, though he was asked whether he had told the accused that he would be released if he told the truth. Next, you should examine the confession itself to see whether it furnishes any internal evidence of its truth of falsity. If you come to the conclusion that the confession does not appear to be true you should put it aside and see if the other evidence in the case satisfactorily establishes the accused's guilt. If you however think that the confession was substantially true, you would be justified in acting upon it though it has been retracted."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—In appeal it has been contended that the confession could not have been admitted in evidence and placed before the jury, as it was not relevant under Section 24 of the Evidence Act. If the confession in itself had been free of all defects, and then in the Sessions Court had been retracted, and the accused had made allegations that the confession had been made under inducement, then it would be a question for the Court to consider whether or not the confession was relevant; and it seems as if the learned Judge in directing the jury had considered himself free to consider whether the confession was relevant under Section 24 of the Evidence Act. But on reading the confession it appears that the accused told the Magistrate that he had been told to tell the truth by the Saheb who told him to tell the truth and he would be released. Obviously then the accused told the Magistrate that he was making a confession under an inducement, and it was quite useless for the Magistrate to continue further to record the confession. It does not matter whether as a matter of fact the Police Superintendent had told the accused that he would be released if he told the truth. It is rather difficult to believe that any Police Superintendent would have been so foolish as to tell the accused that. But once the accused has told the Magistrate that he was making a confession under inducement it was no use whatever continuing to record the confession. Therefore, we shall have to consider the record as if the confession had never been made. No doubt the jury in coming to the conclusion, they did, under the direction of the Sessions Judge, took the confession into consideration and weighted it with the rest of the evidence, and it is impossible, supposing that the confession had never been placed before them, that they would have convicted the accused on the rest of the evidence. It would be often for us to consider the evidence apart from the confession, and see whether it would be sufficient to support the conviction. But in a case like this that is an extremely difficult course for the court to pursue, because no doubt we have read the record, and it is almost impossible for one to exclude all consideration of the confession from one's mind looking at the rest of the evidence. undoubtedly there is a considerable body of evidence apart from the confession which the Jury might or might not believe, and speaking for myself, I should find it extremely difficult to be able to come to a conclusion on that evidence with regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and I think the best course to pursue is to set aside the conviction and direct a retrial.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Padye and Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DURGASTHAMI GOAT SACRIFICE.

A message from Ahmedabad, dated October 20, states that the Hindu community of Ahmedabad desired to stop goat sacrifice this year on Durgastami day which falls today. Devotees of Goddess Kalimata insisted upon their right. Consequently there was great excitement in the city. Bazaars and shops were closed and throngs of people assembled near the Kalimata Temple. Through the generosity of Sheth Jamnabhoy and Sheth Mangaldas and intervention of the Collector, the matter was settled that the Mahajan should give Rs. 600 every year to the devotee of Kalimata and he should stop goat sacrifice.

The Nawab of Dacca has written to the Press, withdrawing his candidature for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly from the Dacca electorate owing to domestic affairs.

TRANSFER & HALF TICKETS.

SOME POINTS CLEARED.

The following letter, dated 16th October, 1920, has been addressed by Mr. M. M. Kamdar, solicitor and a member of the Municipal Corporation Tramway Committee, to the Managing Director, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd.:—

Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice the following incident with my suggestions on the subject.

This morning at about 10-15 a.m. one of my sons (of the age of 8 years) took tram at Portugese Church for Bori Bunder and offered half anna for his fare which the conductor-in-charge (Makbul Mahomed No. 1107) refused, and later on Inspector-Candidate Narayen Raghunath refused to accept and they, wanted the little boy to leave the car in the midst of the journey though he offered the name and address of his parents.

Another son of mine who was in the same car asked for a transfer ticket from Dhobi Talao as he wanted to go via Esplanade Road and the same conductor and later on the Inspector refused to issue such ticket, whereupon he offered his name and address and refused to pay his fare except in exchange for a transfer ticket he required.

The Conductor and the Inspector then promised to give him the transfer ticket he wanted on payment of an anna and he therefore paid the fare, but after bagging the anna the Conductor gave him a direct ticket which the boy refused to accept and wanted his anna to be returned saying he may be dealt with as the Company's rules may permit.

Upon this both the Conductor and the Inspector became rude and defiant to him.

At this stage I went up to the scene and asked these servants of the Company not to behave as they did when they were rude to me also and the Inspector intentionally (as he explained to me afterwards) put his hand across the door of the car thus preventing me from crossing the door.

None of the said servants of the Company had any badge or any indication of their being the Company's servants and I took down their respective names and numbers from their dictation.

By this time Inspector No. 10 came up to the Car and the matter was reported to him who ultimately got the Conductor to return the anna to my son but not till he knew that I was a member of the Corporation Committee and was travelling in the car to see for myself whether the complaint of the public on the subject was correct.

After this I saw one or two officers of your company at the Bori Bunder Junction on the subject when they explained to me the difficulties of the company viz. that the newly engaged men were not able to read or understand sufficiently to issue transfer tickets and that the company appealed to the public to cooperate with them in the unfortunate situation that has arisen and not insist upon their strict right against the company for some time.

I appreciate the company's difficulty and their inability to issue transfer tickets and I would suggest as I did to your said officers that the company should place a notice in each car requesting the public to forego till matters improve their right to a transfer ticket where cars are running and available for such tickets adding if possible the reasons for the companys inability to issue such tickets but this should not be in the form of a rule to be insisted on by the company but in the shape of a request for a "concession" from the public and I am sure the majority of the public accede to your request.

As to the other point viz: the company insisting upon full fare from children where the rule requires a half fare I am not satisfied that the company can plead their case on the grounds as in the first case and I would therefore suggest that full fares should not be charged to children.

I need hardly point out that the company cannot change the existing rules summarily and without going through the formalities and requirements prescribed for the purpose.

I hope you will issue the necessary directions to your staff as early as possible not to ask for full fare from children when they are entitled to travel on half fare.

I however you think the company is justified and claim it as a right to refuse transfer tickets and to insist upon full fare from children I think a test case may at once be taken to court to settle the point and the decision of the court, whichever way it is will avoid unnecessary friction and trouble between the public and the company and if you decide to do so I would not mind this morning's incident being converted into such a case.

For this purpose I shall mention the full name and address of my sons, viz.

Hamir M. Kamdar (8 years old),
Jeishthamal M. Kamdar (a major),
c/o The Luxmikant, Chaupati.

I hope you will consider the above in the spirit in which I mean it.

This incident has cost me full one hour from the best of my office time and I shall be glad if my suggestions are found useful to the company and the public.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) MORARJI M. KAMDAR.

Mr. Kamadar asks us to state that a responsible officer of the Company saw him yesterday and informed him that the Company had appreciaetd hsi suggestions and has arranged to issue half anna fare tickets.
—(Editor "B. C.")

AIR FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO SAIGON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 19.

The celebrated French airman, Henri Drouilh accompanied by one machinic is about to attempt flight from Paris to Saigon by hydroplane. The route proposed is Paris, Naples, Athens, Alexandretta, Baghdad, Bushire, Chahbar, Karachi, Sambar, Allahabad, Chitagong, Bangkok and Saigon.

RATE-PAYERS FINED!

CORPORATION MADE TO COLLECT THE TAX.

CITY FATHERS INDIGNANT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

Discussion was resumed of the following proposition which was moved at the previous sitting by Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala, and seconded by Dr. D. B. P. Master:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that a substantial portion of the large number of tenements which Government propose to construct in this City to remove scarcity of housing accommodation should be erected on the Race Course Ground at Mahaluxmi.

2. That the President be requested to communicate the above opinion to Government with a request that they will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for securing the Race Course Ground for the purpose mentioned above, a Race Course being provided, if necessary, outside the City."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir did not think the Corporation could accept the motion unless they wanted to play "battle-door and shuttle-cock" and chose to reverse their decision. The Corporation had binding agreements with the Western India Turf Club. A year, or a year and a half ago the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Turf Club by which the Club undertook to make a park at the corner of Clarke Road and the Vellard and maintain that park in perpetuity. The park was to be under the control of the Corporation, and thus while all the financing in this matter was to be done by the Club the controlling was to be in the hands of the Corporation. Further under that agreement, as far as he could recollect, the Club was to lay out the ground's inside course as playing fields and to maintain them in good order, the Corporation deciding as to what sporting clubs the plots should be allotted for use as playing grounds In return, the Corporation gave the Club a little more land to enable them to shift their stands towards the Hornby Vellard. It was, he thought, a binding agreement which the Corporation had entered into with the Turf Club and he did not know how they could pass a resolution setting aside a binding agreement.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji said Mr. Haveliwala now wanted chawls to be built on plots of ground which under the agreement was to be kept as an open space for recreation purposes. A large number of people were going to have housing accommodation in the vicinity and where were they going to have recreation if this open space which the Turf Club had undertaken to provide was to be built upon? He doubted whether a binding agreement could thus be set aside. It was an important question which should have been discussed before a fuller house. He moved as an amendment that the consideration of the proposition be postpond to the November meeting and that in the meantime the Commissioner be asked to place on the table a copy of the agreement with the Turf Club and other correspondence in the matter.

The amendment was carried.

PUNITIVE TAX.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved the following proposition:—

"(a) That the Commissioner be requested to place on the table the whole correspondence that has passed between him and the Chief Presidency Magistrate regarding the imposition of the special tax on the rate-payers belonging to the Baniya and Mahomedan communities; (b) to furnish the Corporation information regarding the authority under which he issued notice, dated the 31st May 1919, to the Bombay rate payers; (c) to report to the Corporation the way in which he has construed the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as contained in his letter, dated 22nd August 1919, and (d) to furnish to the Corporation the Report of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Government regarding the enquiry into the claim for compensation preferred by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd."

Mr. Motiwala said it was not necessary to go into the details of what happened last year. Some people attacked tram cars, damaging a few of them, with the result that the Company incurred a loss of about Rs. 5,000. An enquiry was set on foot before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who awarded damages and passed an order that they should be recovered from the Mahomedans of "B" Ward and the Banias of "C." Ward. They had heard of the inhabitants of a particular locality being asked to pay such fines but this was the first instance of particular communities being so fined. Many of the rate payers of his ward desired him to bring forward this matter with a view to have this question thrashed out. It was an important question that was involved in the matter and it should be fully discussed and he therefore moved that the subject matter of his proposition should be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

"DESERVED TO BE CONDEMNED."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the amendment, said that even if they assumed that some damage was done on account of the unfortunate events that took place last year he did not know how on earth the rate-payers of these two wards could be held responsible for the actions of some irresponsible persons who caused the damage. The better thing to do would have been to find out the really guilty persons and prosecute them than fining all the rate-payers. And what was the sum involved? It was only about Rs. 5,000. He did not at all desire to encourage any rowdyism by the people but he submitted that this action of inkicting punishment on the community for the wrong done by some irresponsible persons was one which deserved to be severely condemned. In this way they could stretch the law too far. In connection with the present strike one might in the same strain interpret the law in this way that the public suffered inconvenience thereby and were therefore entitled to damages!

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Commissioner, said the document referred to in paragraph 4 of the proposition was not in his custody and he was not in a position to produce it. Had the Commissioner not taken action on the order passed by the Magistrate, he would have been liable to a charge of contempt of Court. When the Magistrate passed that order on the Commissioner to collect the money, the latter under the Act had no alternative but to collect it.

Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji supported the proposition. He said the Mahomedan rate payers, that was to say, the Mahomedan landlords of "B" ward were ordered to pay the damages. Did anybody suggest that these landlords had been out for rioting? Or did anybody suggest that the Bania merchan's of Bhuleshwar had been out for rowdyism. He strongly objected to a body representing the public being made to collect such money through its executive officer.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he thought the Commissioner could ask for the report referred to in paragraph 4. He protested against the chief executive officer of the Municipality being made to collect the fine.

Dr. M. C. Javle suggested an amendment of the Act whereby the Commissioner might not have to collect such money. He thought Government had an adequate staff of their own to collect such money.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he strongly protested against the Municipality being asked to incur the odium of collecting such a tax. It was really wrong that their chief executive officer should be made to do this work.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand enquired why a whole locality should be made to suffer for the actions of a few irresponsible persons.

The proposal referring the subject-matter of the proposition to the Rules and Procedure Committee was carried, and the subject-matter of the following proposition moved by Mr. Motiwala was also referred to the same committee:—

"That the President be requested to address the Bombay Government humbly representing:—(a) that in the opinion of the Corporation it is not a wise and statesmanlike policy on the part of the Government to ask the Municipal Commissioner an Officer of the Municipality, to recover odious taxes imposed on special communities under Act's other than the Municipal Act, whereby the Municipal Assessment staff is burdened with extra work without first giving an opportunity to the Corporation to sanction the same after investigation; (b) that necessary changes should be made in the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 whereby the Municipal Commissioner may not be obliged to take up extra duties by Government without obtaining the sanction of the Corporation for the same and whereby the Chief Presidency Magistrate may be empowered to recover the punitive tax from the accumulations of magisterial fines imposed in the City; (c) that the special tax levied by the Municipal Commissioner through the Assessment Department from the rate-payers of B Ward professing Mahomedan faith and from the Baniya rate-payers of C Ward a small section of the Hindu community be cancelled and recovered from the accumulations of magisterial fines imposed in the City or modified so as not to fall on special communities or small sections of communities but to fall on the landlords residing in such wards where the disturbances took place."

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

S. S. Queeda, Prince Rangoon.

DEPARTURE

Oct. 21.

S. S. Iran, Sanderson Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Karapara for Durban etc.

Steamer Kilindini for Calicut etc.

S. S. Queda.—The B. I. S. N. Cy's. steamer Queda. 4,944 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice

S. S. Iran.—The P. and O. S. N. Cy's. steamer Iran, 1,719 tons, Captain. R. H. D. Sanderson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 21st Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Jeddah	.. Jeddah	21-10	.. T M & Co
C & A Indus			
Maru	.. N F	N F	.. O S Kaisha
M Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
N Kioto	.. Khrachi	19-10	.. J Finlay & Co
O Kumari Hami	Calcut	20-10	.. R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Kaveri	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Oporto	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Satranji	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Chakla	.. Basrah	21-10	.. W M & Co
6 Tunisier	.. Antwerp	24-10	.. Graham & Co
7 Bahadur	.. N F	23-10	.. Graham & Co
10/11 Olympia	Liverpool	25-10	.. Graham & Co
16 Karachi	.. N F	N F	.. R E Collin & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karapasar	.. Africa	24-11	.. W M & Co
2 Lowlands	.. N F	N F	.. J Finlay & Co
5 Gosipara	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
6 Nirvana	.. Karachi	N F	.. M M & Co
7 Karmala	.. London	23-10	.. M M & Co
8 Comino	.. Dundie	24-10	.. T M & Co
9 Grelrose	.. N F	N F	.. Graham & Co
11 Punrhydd	.. Hull	21-10	.. T M & Co
14 Newquay	.. N F	24-10	.. T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	.. N F	N F	.. I P S N Co
Sandakan	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Warturm	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 21.

S. S. Karmalia for London:—27 bales cowhides, Hajee Moosa Haji Oosman; 1 bale cotton, Mackinnon Mackinzie.

S. S. Karmalia for Hamburg:—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, 80 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales hemp, T. F. Campbell & Co.; 12 bales wool raw, K. Rikhodas; 114 bales wool raw, M. Sharif; 39 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 65 bales wool raw, Lyon Lord & Co.; 40 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, Bruce & Co.; 100 bales wool raw, V. Ogmeresy; 6 bales wool raw, J. A. Beghie & Co.

S. S. Olympia for Barcelona:—50 bales

SPORTING NEWS.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST EXTRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Racing has obtained such a firm hold on the people of Calcutta that they mustered at Barrackpore as strong as ever, although many orthodox Hindus kept off owing to their *Poojas*. The card was an attractive one, consisting of seven events in each of which the fields proved small. Racing was quite interesting and The Whip, who had on Saturday last won the Barrackpore Cup, proved that his win was no fluke. He lay last for seven furlongs and then administered a crushing defeat to his opponents. The time, 1 min 43 secs., was rather smart for this class. Early part of the afternoon was rather close, but last three races were run in pleasant weather conditions.

Details:—

THE SOLWITH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Evan's JIPSY'S PRIDE, 8-5, Orchard 1
Mr Fleming's CORPORAL, 8-12, Dubie 2
Capt Manuk's CREDIT, 9-5, Bloss 3
Mr Blundell's LADY DAPHNE, 9-10, Smith 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third, 5 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—Evens Credit, 7 to 4 Lady Daphne, twos Jipsy's Pride, fives Corporal.

The race:—Lady Daphne and Jipsy's Pride were the order at the start. After a furlong the latter went to the front and, holding Corporal all way home, won with little to spare.

THE SOLEPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Fleming's ZELIA, 9-0, Hutchins 1
Mr Roy Chaudhuri's HIGHER LEVEL, 7-12, Orchard 2
Mr Mapara's LEADER, 8-9, Grace 3
Mr Gabtaun's DARA BAY, 9-4, Pullin 4

Also ran:—Nortia 8-6, Hat 7-7, Rawbaw 7-7.

Won by 1½ lengths, short head between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 57; Places Rs. 31 and Rs. 63.

Betting:—Evens Dara Bay, twos Nortia, threes Zelia, twenty-fives Higher Level, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Higher Level was the quickest away. He led till near home, when Zelia, coming from ruck, went first past the post. Nortia was prominent for the first half of the journey and then faded away.

THE BARASET PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawabzadi Meerza's MAY MORN, 9-12, Smith 1
Mr Mesmarnin's KAPRI, 7-12, White 2
Mrs Connor's SINN FEINER, 9-9, Pullin 3
Mr Dass' WHITE CHAFF, 7-9, Grace 4

Also ran:—Tokyaing 8-3 (cd 8-7), Slippery Ann 8-10.

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 33 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 23 and Rs. 25.

Betting:—5 to 4 May Morn, 7 to 4 Sinn Feiner, eights Kapri, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Slippery Ann, who led for about five furlongs and then shot behind, Sinn Feiner now assumed command and was followed by Kapri, who beat Sinn Feiner all half the distance. May Morn was now first her head and she won easily.

THE SOLEPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Dee's SUNNY TIME, 9-13, Higgins 1
Mr Mullik's REBECCA, 7-12, Orchard 2
Mr Gilford's DOCTOR, 7-10, White 3
Mr Lakhotia's FIASCO, 8-10, Dobie 4

Also ran:—Sans Merci 8-9.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 10.

Betting:—Evens Sunny Time, twos Fiasco, fours San Merci, fifteens the others.

The race.—Fiasco, Sunny Time and Rebecca came on in that order. Nearing home, Fiasco was in trouble and both Sunny Time and Rebecca passed her. Rebecca failed to make any impression on the winner.

THE ADDISCOMBE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Duke's MERCURY, 9-4, Walker 1
Mr Willson's ETHELWOLF, 8-5, Young 2
Mr Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS, 8-10, Grace 3

Also ran:—Wolfkin 7-7.

Won by 2 length, 1½ lengths between second and third, 4 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 21.

Betting:—Evens Content, 7 to 4 Mercury, threes Ethelwont, eights Strange Likeness, twenties Wolfkin.

The race:—Mercury and Content set off the field the moment the gate went up. Mercury put much delight between himself and Content. The latter began fast losing ground after five furlongs had been covered and finished fourth.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Huque's THE WHIP, 8-12, Hutchins 1
Messrs Mullik's NILE KING, 8-8, Higgins 2
Mr Roy Chandhuri's DOWNEY BOY, 8-5 (cd 8-8), Pullin 3
Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad's WINNING WAY, 9-3, Smith 4

Also ran:—Paganini 8-10.

Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, short head between second and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 43 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—Twos Nile King, 5 to 2 Winning Way and The Whip, threes Downey Boy, sixes Paganini.

The race:—Nile King led from the post, where Hutchins used the Whip and he shot forward with others standing.

THE CLUB PLATE (Closed).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad's WELL OVER, 12-0, Mr Hiles 1
Mr Ivan Jone's CROSS SWORDS, 12-0, Mr Bell 2
Mr Hempson's CELLINI, 10-7, Owner 3

Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 6 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Well Over, 3 to 2 Cross Swords and Cellini.

The race:—Well Over jumped off with 4 lengths' lead, with Cross Swords and Cellini behind. It was more in nature of a procession than race, there being no change in the order in any part of the journey.

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"SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY."
EDITED BY
SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 22, 1920.

CRUSHING BURDENS.

When the administration of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, the one great benefit expected by the authors of the transfer was that a check would be imposed on the then prevailing unbridled extravagance in the Army Department, owing to the necessity of a previous reference to and sanction of the British Parliament for every case of trans-frontier operations. The first few Secretaries of State were aware of these intentions, and were sufficiently honest to insist upon substantial and rapid retrenchment. The result was that as against a total military expenditure, not counting interest on military loans, of Rs. 20 crores in 1858-59, there was a total outlay of Rs. 12.5 crores in 1862-63, or a decline of over 50 per cent. In 1858-59 the military expenditure represented 55 per cent. of the total revenues of the country; four years later it equalled about 30 per cent. The policy of "masterly inactivity" on the frontiers, coupled with a wise insistence on retrenchment at "Home," served to keep down the military budget for the next six or seven years. But since 1870 that budget has been growing without let or hindrance, without a pause or a drop, in spite of all protests from India and from outside India, in spite of all contrivances of "Buffer States" and Frontier Provinces. A vernacular proverb says: "He who is sound of lips, is fruitful in excuse." The military authorities have never wanted "lip" or excuses. Imperial needs, frontier unrest, "exchange" fluctuation, technical re-organisation, strategic re-grouping, re-arming, re-equipping have each and all served as excuses during the half century from 1870 to 1920 for an unbroken series of increases in army expenditure. During the last great war the annual mockery of solemn protests met by silly excuses was suspended, as much by the fact of the gravity of the exigency, which all perceived, as by the futility of criticism which the critics realised. But the latter were not without hopes that the fairy tales about a League of Nations and compulsory arbitration of international disputes, with universal disarmament, would be realised, giving us breathing time to attend to some of our gravest problems of social reform which would absorb every rupee of the funds we could spare. If so, the Esher Report has sounded the death-knell of these hopes. Mr. Montagu has not yet read the funeral service and consigned the corpse to its mother earth,—he has accepted the recommendation *in general*. But the attempt to explain Mr. Montagu's position—to elucidate his distinction between accepting the principle of the recommendations and not the recommendations themselves—we give up as hopeless and futile.

We stated on a previous occasion that the one obsession of the Esher Committee seemed to be the bogey of Bolshevist intrigues. But assuming for the sake of argument—we do not for one moment concede the truth or wisdom of this assumption—that India needs to arm herself against the Russian peril, is she absolutely unentitled to claim any compensation? In other words, must she alone bear a burden, which on this very assumption is of an international character, and which would prove to be beyond her own resources? In the years before the war it was pointed out that while the total expenditure on national defence of the United Kingdom was 19 per cent. of the total national expenditure, of France 19, of Japan 16, of Russia 21, of Italy 13, that of British India was over 25 per cent. and had been much higher before the artificial increase in the sterling value of the rupee. This was already very high. If we view it from another standpoint we find that while the United Kingdom spent about 1¼ per cent. of her total national annual income on the army, France 2½, Germany 3, United States 5, India spent, on the most liberal estimate of our annual national income, 6 per cent. These figures do not tell the full tale. The man in the street cannot understand that a sacrifice of £30 million a year out of a total annual income of £2,500 million a year represents a much lower pressure on a community of 45 million souls, than a sacrifice of £20 million a year out of a total annual national income of £600 million a year on a community of 300 million souls. But though the ordinary citizen does not realise the exact degree of the pressure of this military expenditure, even he can understand the intolerable unfairness of the distribution of military burdens in the British Empire. If the recommendations of the Committee are allowed to take effect, these burdens would be enormously increased and the unfairness proportionately enhanced. In 1913-14 our army expenditure was roughly £20,000,000 a year. If the Esher suggestions materialise we shall be underestimating the burden if we put it at £40,000,000 a year in peace time, the cost of all wars and frontier expeditions being extra, all capital expenditure on barracks being left out, all outlay on military supply establishments being excluded, and all interest on the unproductive military borrowing of recent years being, of course, not counted. If we add all these items, the total military burden cannot be much under £50,000,000 per annum, that is much more than half the total resources available on an average. One-tenth of this increase in 5 years—if added to the education budget—would have given us free universal elementary education ten years ago, one-tenth of this increase, or 1/20th, added to the sanitation budget, would have saved us those 50 lakhs of souls swept away during the Influenza epidemic of 1918, would have beautified our cities, improved our roads, lightened our load of sickness and misery: one-tenth of this increase——but we need not multiply these obvious illustrations.

The Esher Committee have argued for equality of pay between British officers in British regiments and those in Indian regiments in order to facilitate interchange of officers. They have naively added that as all transfers will be on duty, the officers must be given free passage. Have they counted the cost? And, if it is desirable to facilitate an interchange in the various units of the Imperial Army, why should the rule be restricted to officers only? Why should not an increase in the pay of all ranks in the Indian Army have been proposed to equal the pay of all ranks in the British Army in England? But even the Esher Committee could not venture this suggestion, though they must have known that the need of Imperial Defence would call out men as well as officers in the different corners of the Empire. The truth is this, it is an attempt to procure a varied experience for the British Officer of all the terrain in all the likely theatres of war, at the expense of India. And the tragedy becomes all the grimmer when we remember that the benefit of this varied experience—purchased at such a cost—will be lost to India, or at least unavailable when the Imperial needs conflict with Indian needs. Does Mr. Montagu accept this part of the recommendations, also, in principle? The root defects of the Indian Army organisation are the short-service system of Lord Cardwell's creation and the scanty Reserves of immemorial existence; and yet the Esher Committee have made no recommendations on either. They have, in fact accepted these features as indispensable. But the one has saddled India with a variety of War-office charges—for training and transport, for equipment and pensions—the mysteries of whose calculation has proved beyond the capacities of the experts of the Government of India. Even that usually docile body in all Army matters has in the past been compelled to protest against such charges—with, of course, no effect. With the increases in pay and pensions suggested by the Esher Comittee; with the cost of new barracks and military buildings, with the addition that all salaries be fixed in rupees, and, presumably, all pensions calculated in rupees—be it noted, in passing, that the Esher Committee sat during the period when exchange was 2s. 11d. to the rupee at the highest and 2s. 2d. at the lowest—these charges will be more than doubled, if no protest is entered against these iniquitous suggestions. The other feature is costlier still. An active army is more costly than a reserve. The great military powers, therefore, keep a much larger reserve than a standing army. France had 3 million reserves against a standing force of 677,580; Germany 3.4 million reserve against 610,000 standing army. The United Kingdom 480,000 against 123,000; India 67,000 against 156,000. This was deliberately making a top heavy structure, not to aggravate this national injury by mentioning the fact that not all these reserves were available to us for our own defence in times of need. Reviewing a reactionary report of the type that the Esher Committee have submitted, we feel it scarcely appropriate to mention the more fundamental evils of our military finance. Towards the close of the last century it was estimated that 3 British soldiers in India cost as much as 7 Indian soldiers. Assuming that our total strength is 100,000 British and 200,000 Indian soldiers, we pay as much as if we had 500,000 Indian soldiers, roughly speaking. While the Indian soldier can always be depended on for national defence, whether in retirement or on the active list, the British soldier, even while he is in India, is ostentatiously paraded as a political weapon to protect the present administration. Sir Umar Hayat considers that he imparts an element of "stiffening" to the Indian soldier. But we find him too costly, *pace* Sir Umar. If the item of cost were duly considered for the entire problem of National Defence, the system of conscription would be found to be better suited to Indian conditions, financial and other, than any system of voluntary enlistment, for the former would cost one-half of the latter. It is no use mincing words. Under the present system our army is anti-national: we want it, in common with all countries, to be national in sympathies as well as in composition, in personnel as well as in organisation. Under the existing system it is extravagant, inefficient and unreliable; we want it to be an efficient means of defence, within or suited to our means; we want it to afford the maximum of advantage at a minimum of cost.

A CRYING SHAME.

We publish elsewhere to-day a letter from Mr. A. B. Chothia on the subject of a recent case of unprovoked assault committed by a European on an Indian subject of His Majesty. Our correspondent was a witness for the plaintiff in the case and, far from being anti-European, helped to persuade the plaintiff to accept a private settlement. But afterwards the attitude of certain Europeans, who had been present in the court, made him sorry he had done so. For they abused him regarding his (an Indian gentleman's) support of an innocent and injured Indian against an Englishman as a kind of *lese-majeste*. He then no longer saw the case as an isolated instance of brutality, perhaps aberration, but as part of a system, a link in a long traditional chain of horrible injustice to his people. How many cases of quite unprovoked assault by Europeans upon Indians have thus been settled—hushed up, rather—by money payment without verdict? How many have been altogether disregarded? Those were the questions which he asked himself. And he then and there determined that, if he can help it, no European who assaults an Indian unprovokedly and, as it were, for the fun of the thing, shall henceforth escape the formal censure of a court of law. He now appeals through our columns for public subscriptions towards a fund which shall provide the best legal defence obtainable for all poor Indians who are thus assaulted; and we, for our part, sharing his opinion that some such project of defence is necessary and desirable, have consented to receive and bank all contributions till such time as an association can be formed for the purpose. Is it not pitiful that, in this twentieth century, such an appeal should be considered necessary, even by one thinking person, in a land like India, the home of ancient civilisations and traditional good breeding? It is centuries since Englishmen in England considered that they had the right to kick and beat with impunity the sort of people whom they counted as inferior. Why cannot they behave in India as they would in their own country? It is obviously not to all the English that these words apply; we hope in truth that they apply to comparatively few individuals, but a callously contemptuous attitude towards Asiatics is sufficiently prevalent to give to "Anglo-Indians" a bad name throughout the East. The late Lord Cromer used to say: "One thing I will not have. I will not have the Anglo-Indian spirit here in Egypt" while he ruled there, must behave as Englishmen behave in England, towards the people of the country. A Cairo crowd has seen a high British official dash into a tramcar after another Englishman, who had just pushed a respectable Arab violently off the pavement, drag the ruffian out and hand him over to an Egyptian policeman. It is to the interests not only of Egypt or of India, but of England most of all that this "Anglo-Indian spirit" should be exorcised and driven out. It is responsible for an immense amount of wanton rudeness—not to speak of cruelty—and for the bitterness which wanton rudeness always leaves behind; and to the majority of Indians it has seemed hitherto, as it does to our correspondent, that there is one law for the European and another for the Asiatic here in India. With Indian public opinion now awakened, it must be plain to every thinker on both sides that such a suspicion of injustice is vastly more damaging to British "prestige" than would be the condign punishment of European bullies who deserve it. We feel sure that thinking Englishmen as well as Indians will support the philanthropic efforts of our correspondent.

Notes of the Day.

The Coal War.

Reuter is suffering from a peculiar disease. The scrappy news we receive of so stupendous a struggle as the one going on between the British Government and the Miners can be put down to nothing else but a kind of newsvender's myopia which sees, and, therefore, reports, important issues in blurred, taken-for-granted, obscure fashion. The news of the House of Commons debate is, indeed, too scanty to permit us to judge of its real effect upon the miners, the cabinet and the public. We are told Sir Robert Horne stated that the miners' wages had increased more than the cost of living since the Sankey Inquiry. In this estimate there is a disputed amount and, therefore, it is easy for Sir Robert to make a categorial statement until he is found out later. The miners, of course, assert that they are five points short. But Sir Robert's pathetic attempt to follow the Georgian tactics are seen in his further statement asserting that "reports from the coal-fields showed that the alternative to the acceptance of the Government's proposals was a strike"! He has made a mess of his whole case with this childish remark. Twice were strike notices postponed and a man must indeed be qualifying for a home for enfeebled intellects to imagine that those who voted when the ballots were taken, voted without even knowing the meaning of strike-notices. Mr. William Brace, on behalf of the miners, supported by Mr. J. H. Thomas, made a suggestion for the establishment of a National Wages Board; Joint Committee to determine the proportion of coalowners', workmen's, and the State's share of the profits; and an immediate concession of the two-shilling demand. One of the coalowners regarded the statement as important and the Government declared that they were open to any suggestion for a peaceful settlement. This is quite natural. The disturbance in Downing Street created by the police and the unemployed was a bad beginning and it is wisdom on Mr. Lloyd George's part to be afraid of a worse end.

The Kasauli Incident.

We published yesterday a telegram from a correspondent in Simla giving an account of a fracas as a result, as it is alleged, of a few British soldiers running amok, at Kasauli. According to Mr. Fakir Chand, a local pleader and president of a public meeting held after the disturbance, the people are greatly aggrieved and frightened and pray for immediate action that would allay their feelings. Not only have serious allegations been made against the British soldiers who are said to have run amok, but complaint is made of attitude of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Officer Commanding. The latter is alleged to have insulted the representative of the people who waited on him and even to have used threats. We are not in possession of all the facts regarding the disturbance and it is not, therefore, possible to say anything one way or the other. We understand from a reliable source that not much importance is attached in Simla to this incident. We are not surprised. For seldom do the Simla Olympians attach any importance to the sufferings of the people. The public, however, cannot afford to be indifferent to an incident of this character where grave allegations against British soldiers are made, and they are entitled to know the whole truth about it. What is the Associated Press Agency doing?

"Our Officials."

We mentioned the other day that Mr. E. T. Lambert, apparently with no qualifications for the work, had been appointed Electoral Assistant to the Collector of Bombay on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month. The information can be found in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of October 7, under No. 2453 R. As the appointment created on September 11, was for a period of three months we concluded that this possessor of a handsome salary and an easy sinecure was still in possession. We learn now that Mr. Lambert resigned a few days ago on account of ill-health but before giving up the job, he naturally drew his salary at the rate which had been fixed. We protested against the amount of the salary, because we considered it to be a perfect scandal—and suggested that an Indian could have done the job for a few hundred rupees. We are now in a position to let out a few more secrets. Mr. Lambert's successor is an Indian. He is doing exactly the same work and possibly quite efficiently. But is he getting the same pay? His salary, we are told, is somewhere near not two thousand a month but a paltry three hundred! Officials, who are no ashamed of such incongruous treatment meted out to our countrymen in their own land, are ready enough to beat down the wages of the low-paid worker while fixing high salaries for their own kith and kin. An explanation is demanded,—and the public should insist upon it,—of this scandal which is becoming much too common because we do not happen to be master in our own house.

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford left Simla on Wednesday morning at 11 by motor.

Nawab Nasirul Mamlik, Consul-General of Persia, has arrived at Dehra Dun for change.

The Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., British Resident, arrived at Mysore on Wednesday from Ooty and will stay as guest of

Sir Ali Imam who has been selected by the Viceroy with the concurrence of H. E. H. the Nizam to represent British India on the League of Nations, left this morning with Lady Imam by mail for Bombay, whence they will proceed to Europe. They were seen off at the station by a large number of friends, most of whom were Government officials. During their stay in Bombay they will stay in the Nizam's palace there.

Mr. N. Subba Rao is standing for election to the Council of State from the Madras Presidency. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer is a candidate for election by the members of the Faculty of Arts of the Madras University in ensuing election.

ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

Next session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held here from 28th to 30th December. The Shia Art Exhibition will be take place along with the Conference.

MEETING AT LOWER PAREL.

On Tuesday night a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Democratic Party and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Lower Parel, in Haji Jhidia Chawl, to explain what is Non-Cooperation and the Duty of the Voters in the next election. The meeting was attended by over three thousand people from the working classes.

THE COAL WAR.

SIR R. HORNE ON ITS DISASTROUS EFFECTS.

MR. BRACE JUSTIFIES MINERS' DEMANDS.

PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne made a statement with regard to the coal strike. He emphasised its gravity, deprecated the recrimination and urged that goodwill and commonsense should be displayed. He declared that since the Sankey Inquiry the miners' wages had increased more than the cost of living. He emphasised the disastrous effects of the strike. A million miners were idle, shipping was held up and the blast furnaces had been camped down. Factories throughout the country were closing.

Tens of thousands were being thrown out of employment daily. Trade would be gradually strangled which would entail hardship and starvation on the great masses of the community. He declared that this issue had never been submitted to the miners.

Reports from the coalfields showed that many miners did not know that the alternative to acceptance of the Government's proposals was strike. The Government was open to any suggestion whereby a peaceful solution could be obtained and he urged all to strive for one.

A LABOUR MEMBER'S REPLY.

Mr. William Brace (Labour) emphasised that the miners would not accept the Industrial tribunal and they rejected the datum line because it was an unsound principle that wages should depend on output, whilst the coalowners were in the control of production and also because they feared that over-production would mean unemployment. He urged an immediate attempt at settlement should be made. He believed there was an opportunity of making a settlement in the next day or two, but if the oppertunity was lost settlement would be much more difficult. He admitted that the Government could defeat the miners but said that this would destroy the hope of increased production. Mr. Brace proposed that a National Wages Board for the future regulation of the mining wages should be established before December 31st and that a Joint Committee of the coalowners, the miners and the representatives of the Mines Department should determine the proportionate shares of the coalowners, the workmen and the State should draw from the mining profits pool. The old price lists for the mines which had not been altered for years must be replaced by a 1921 list and pending settlement of a permanent scheme for the national resolution of wages, two shillings increase should be paid now but should be reviewed in the light of the financial result of operation of the scheme at the end of this year.

MR. THOMAS' SUPPORT.

Mr. Thomas urged that the Government should explore Mr. Brace's proposals. He mentioned that the railway delegates' Conference had recently rejected the decision to strike by a single vote but the feeling of comradeship might lead to a different result on another occasion.

Sir Henry Norman speaking from the coalowners' standpoint but unofficially also regarded Mr. Brace's proposals as of the greatest importance.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION AT DOWNING STREETS.

FRACAS WITH POLICE FOR TWO HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

Between thirty and forty people were injured during a unemployed demonstration at Downing Street yesterday and twenty were treated in hospital. Ten of the police were hurt. The fracas lasted over two hours. A number of arrests were made.

B. I. LINER CHANDA LAID UP IN SIVER TEES.

OWING TO EMPLOYMENT OF BLACKLEG LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

The British India liner, Chanda, is laid up in the Tees following the tug stevedores refusing to continue unloading her upon learning that blackleg labour had been employed in connection with the strike of the tugboatmen.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received Through Reuter's Agency at 1 a. m., Oct 22.)

DEBATE ON COAL STRIKE.

PREMIER EXPLAINS GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the House of Commons speaking on the debate, on the coal strike the debate said he considered that Mr. gratifying spirit of calmness displayed in the debate I said he considered that Mr Brace's proposals were somewhat obscure. He considered that no scheme of remuneration was likely to produce the necessary results unless the reward bore a relation to the increased output. He described th present system of calculating the wages as bad. Hitherto, the increased wages had resulted in a decreased output. He condemned the idea, suggested by Mr. Brace, that a two-shillings demand which was equivalent to half-a-sovereign a week, was mere dust in the balance. He proceeded to show the weak points in Mr. Braces' proposals, the acceptance of which would lead to a mere postponement of the Strike for three months.

GOVERNMENT WOULD PREVENT MINES' DESTRUCTION.

The Premier said that the coming increase in the world output of coal, would probably lead to a reduction in the present price. Referring to the talk of allowing the mines to be flooded he said it meant that they would be destroyed for evermore, for it would not be worth the capitalists' while to spend money to re-open them. Government would have to do their best to prevent destruction. He emphasised the Government's desire to examine any further proposals from the Miners' Executive.

TRUST THE GOVERNMENT.

Finally he appealed to Parliament and the country to trust the Government. He deprecated the idea of being rushed into settlement. He concluded by saying that a settlement involving, the granting of what Government considered an unjustifiable demand, without adequate guarantees for the increase, would be a fatal error which, in the long run, would damage the mining as well as every other community.

WAGE AND OUTPUT QUESTION.

MINERS' CONTENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The outstanding point in the last night's coal debate was the miners' spokesmen's criticism of Government's contention that the increase of wages must be contingent on the increased output. The miners showed that the proposal put a responsibility upon the miners without giving any guarantee that their efforts would not be nullified by agencies beyond their control. "The Times" considers that the Government case has consequently suffered heavily.

LABOUR CIRCLES' HOPES DASHED TO GROUND.

PREMIER'S SPEECH NOT TO LEAD TO SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Labour circles were very hopeful that Mr. Brace's suggestions in the House of Commons debate would pave the way for an early reopening of the negotiations between Government and the miners with the prospect of a compromise. These hopes were dashed to the ground on hearing the Prime Minister's speech in which it was seen that Government were adhering rigidly to the condition that the wages increase must be based on the increased output. Mr. Lloyd George's statement was evidently considered the opinion of the Ministers for. after Mr. Brace's speech, the Cabinet Council was held. The Secretary of Miners Federation said that the Premier's speech could, in no way, be regarded as a contribution towards the settlement.

"A HOPEFUL AUGURY."

LONDON, Oct. 20.

With regard to the Hous of Commons' debate the "Daily Telegraph" declares that while definite conclusion was not reached the whole tone was of hopeful augury for the early improvement in the situation.

RAILWAYMEN'S DELEGATES' MEETING.

FATE OF 600,000 PEOPLE DEPENDS ON BALLOT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Public attention to-day is focussed on a meeting of railwaymen's delegates to determine the railwaymen's attitude towards the coal strike. The meeting will comprise 60 delegates representing various grades, and according to the constitution, the danger lies in the fact that a bare majority can commit 600,000 railwaymen, without a ballot, to a sympathetic strike.

Simultaneously, the gravity of the situation, affecting the road transport workers, is evidenced in the Executive's warning:—"There is no alternative course open but to fight."

Drastic curtailment of trains and boats has begun. involving the services to Ireland, the Channel Isles, and France. Also a number of cross-country express trains are being suspended.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE LOOMS UP.

180,000 MEN TO BE AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Another great strike affecting 180,000 commercial road transport workers is looming up in consequence of the employers refusal to negotiate regarding the claim of the workers for a minimum wage of eighty-seven shillings a week. The men have been warned to be prepared to take immediate drastic action and organise strike committees. The question of the date of expiration of the strike notices will be decided at a conference to-morrow.

IRISH REPRISALS QUESTION

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The question of Irish reprisals will be debated in the House of Commons, to-day in connection with which an urgent Government Whip has been issued. The feeling is uppermost among the numbers of well-informed people, that the situation in Ireland has improved since August. Prominent rebels are now known and Government's position has been considerably strengthened by the possession of much valuable information. The police forces are now stronger than they have ever been.

SINN FEIN LEADER'S FLIGHT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Sinn Fein leader Breen, for whose arrest a thousand pound reward has been offered, has fled to England. A captured document reveals Sinn Fein plans to carry a campaign of murders and outrages to England. A special gang is being established for this purpose.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

MR. MCSWINEY NOT YET TO BE RELEASED.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

STATEMENTS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

The House of Commons reassembled today and there was a crowded house in view of the prospect of an immediate debate on the coal crisis.

Replying to Mr. Pennyfather, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that since January 1st a hundred police and eighteen military had been killed in Ireland and 160 police and 66 military wounded, while 667 police barracks had been attacked and most of them destroyed and there had been an organised attempt to boycott the police, their wives and relations. The Government's means of protecting the servants of the Crown and dealing with the authors of the outrages and those conniving at them were steadily improving.

Replying to Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Shortt said he could not advise the King to order the release of Mr. MacSwiney. He declared there had been no form of feeling of Mr. MacSwiney on the part of the prison authorities.

Replying to a question with regard to unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that many a thousand of ex-service men of whom there were 180,000 unemployed could be employed on the building trade. Half a million new houses were required and proposals on the subject had been made to the trade unions. The Government approved other proposals including road-making and had appealed to the trade Unions to suspend certain rules in order to admit additional men in the foundry, iron and railway wagon building trades. It was hoped that by these means the problem of unemployment especially of the ex-service men would be adequately met during the Winter, but the coal strike would increase the number of unemployed enormously.

OCCUPATION OF VILNA.

POLAND'S REPLY TO ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is understood that Poland has replied courteously to the Anglo-French note but foreshadows that there will be no renunciation of Vilna. The note declares that if the British and the French enforce the Lithuanian possession of Vilna the decision would create further conflicts and uprisings in the Polish Army.

SEIZURE OF VILNA.

ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE TO POLAND.

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE DISAVOWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that a Note was handed to the Polish Government on Sunday by the French and the British representatives in Warsaw. While firm and friendly, it expresses the opinion that the Polish Government should completely disavow the seizure of Vilna, and adds that if the situation is not quickly cleared up the French and the British Governments will have to consider what further action may be necessary.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

MEANS TO JOIN GEN. WRANGEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

It is reported that General Townshend means to join General Wrangel.

RATIFICATION OF TURKISH TREATY.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

Replying to Mr. Frank Briant Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Turkish peace treaty would not be ratified until Parliament had passed an Act giving effect to its provisions. The necessary bill had been drafted and would be introduced as soon as possible during th present session.

INDIAN RAILWAYS COMMITTEE.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE NOT YET COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Fisher for Mr. Montagu stated that the composition of the Committee to inquire into the system of management of the Indian railways had not yet been completed. The names of the members would be published as soon as possible.

CONSTRUCTION OF VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR

DELAY IN IMPROVING HARBOUR AT COCHIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

Replying to another question by Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Fisher stated that construction of Visagapatam harbour would be commenced during the current financial year. The Government of Madras desired to take immediate steps to improve the Cochin harbour but owing to the inability of the Admiralty to lend a dredger now, it was doubtful when it would be possible to carry out the work.

MESSRS COX BROTHERS.

TO BE ACQUIRED BY JUTE INDUSTRIES LTD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 21.

The Jute Industries Limited Syndicate has, subject to ratification, completed the negotiations for the acquisition of Messrs. Cox Brothers Limited, the largest jute manufacturers in Dundee.

DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY.

SOLD TO BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

The Direct United States Cable Company has been sold to the Government for £570,000 sterling. The sale means the transfer of the cable from American to British control.

CITY'S LABOUR CRISIS.

MORE MEN JOIN STRIKERS

GAS WORKERS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

MR. BAPTISTA'S WARNING TO GAS CO'S. MANAGER.

The Bombay strikes continue without practically any change in the situation. The Postal authorities have not as yet been able to introduce house to house delivery system all over the City. The affairs at delivery-centres are no better. Prompt and regular delivery is of course, quite out of question.

Strikers are still holding firm, and it seems, if the strike does not end before the coming Session of the All-India Trades Union Congress, it might spread to other cities.

The postal union is every day receiving fresh contributions for their Relief Fund.

Three more new delivery centres were opened yesterday—one at Princes Street, another at Old Hanuman Lane and the third at 2nd Bholwada.

TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

There has been no change in the strike of the Telegraph men. Complaints are to be heard, from all quarters, about the missing and unusual delay in the delivery of messages. New staff of police are also to be seen wandering, in the streets, doing the delivery work.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The Tramway Company has not been able to remedy the irregularities and inconveniences. The same poor number of cars were running along some routes of the City. The clerks and other classes of employees who had been the company's most valued allies for so many days of the strike, seem to have got tired of their new 'job' of issuing tickets and driving cars. Only a few of them were to be seen on lines yesterday. A number of "Mullas" and "Munshis" were found working as conductors and drivers. Several of the Company's "recruits" also came out and joined the strikers. The Company, besides posting Pathans in the cars, stationed quite a good number of them at the Tardeo depot yesterday.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN NO. XI.

A huge meeting of the men on strike and their sympathisers was held yesterday evening on the Maidan. Mr. Baptista, President of the Union, was in the chair. The audience numbered a few thousands but the volunteers of various Unions kept perfect order displaying the workers' inherent sense of order and discipline. At the outset Mr. D. Chaman Lall stated that the spectacle before him was a sight which would chill the hearts of their opponents and pour more determination into those of the men. It was said that the Indian worker was unintelligent and ignorant. The way the tramwaymen and other unionists were behaving left no doubt whatsoever that the Indian worker was quite as intelligent as, if not more than, the so-called educated classes. He had learnt the lesson of unity. The opportunity would come to him in a few days to gather up his forces in one, central organisation—the Trade Union Congress. The Company's attitude was an impossible one. The men were not demanding the Company's enormous profits for themselves. They merely asked for justice and they were determined to get that justice—come what may.

SPECTRE OF HUNGER—CAUSE OF UNREST.

Mr. V. M. Pawar said that the tendency in the world was towards the enrichment of the few with the result that the masses were getting poorer and poorer. All the talk about "agitators" behind the strikers was moonshine It was not agitation, but the spectre of hunger that was at the bottom of the Labour unrest. He saw before him workers from different Unions. That showed that they had begun to realise their fundamental unity and become alive to the fact that their grievances must be redressed under pressure, if necessary, of the support of their comrades.

Mr. Baptista, speaking with great eloquence, told the workers that in his opinion it was like putting the cart before the horse to go on strike first and form a Union afterwards. But it was surprising to him that the tramwaymen had done such wonders in such a short time, and were displaying such marvellous unity. No man should break his pledged word to stand by the Union.

THE DAY OF WORKERS AT HAND.

Mr. Pestonji once came to him to ask his help in getting an increase in fares. He has not been to him since. But he should pray, night and day, that Providence should give him the wisdom to realise the grievances of the men. It was splendid to witness the support offered by the Workshop men as well as the Inspectors. Such unity would further be augmented by the holding of the Trade Union Congress. The day of the workers was at hand. In olden times, the rule was the rule of Kings, later of the Capitalist, and the time would come for the rule of the Wealth-producer. After a few more speeches and the announcement that a mass meeting would be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. in Munji Seth's Wadi, the meeting dispersed.

TRAM SERVICE DISLOCATED THROUGHOUT.

The Union learns that the services are dislocated throughout and that several recruits, etc. refused to go on duty but were eventually compelled under pressure of impressive methods. The Union draws the attention of the public to the letters appearing in the press pointing out the irregularities indulged in by the Company in refusing transfer tickets and assures the public that the Union is prepared anytime to discuss terms of settlement while the management seems to be oblivious both of the men's demands and the sufferings of the public. A tramwayman, who for one day's absence is fined two days' pay, the one rupee bonus, the two days alleged privilege leave; who gets no holidays and is under the perpetual rigour of the stiff discipline of the Company's satellites, has certainly a few grievances to redress.

TRAMWAY BULLETIN.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—In the Tramway Bulletin published in your paper on the 18th October, 1920 two wrong statements were inadvertently made:

(a). That inspector No. 15A was prosecuted and fined and (b) that the case against conductor No. 341 by the Company was withdrawn.

I regret that both these statements though they were made bona-fide are found to be without foundation and I therefore unreservedly take the first opportunity to withdraw them.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR,
Secretary,
Tramway Union.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

GAS STRIKE.

The Gasworkers' strike also did not come to an end. The men were paid off on Wednesday evening and only a few of them after receiving payment resumed work. But majority of them are against yielding to the company unless their last demand, namely, that of re-employing all the strikers without a single exception, is conceded. The Statement that appeared yesterday, in alocal organ, that if the dismissed men desire to rejoin the Company's service their past services will not be counted at all appears to be wrong, as only the other day, the General Manager of the Company notified that if any of the strikers rejoined the service after dismissal, his claim on the gratuity and provident fund would not be forfeited and his past service would be considered. The City is being partly lighted since Wednesday.

A WARNING TO MR. BURCH.

WILL HE PAY HEED TO IT?

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Baptista to Mr. Burch:—

I understand that you are prepared to take back all the stokers; I told you that your refusal to do so was the only obstacle. I even wrote to you that I would ask the men to resume work unconditionally believing I could settle points of difference amicably if you took back the stokers. But you pleaded impossibility on account of your pledged word to the new comers in the Rebert House; such being my attitude towards you, I cannot understand why you go to the men directly. This is not right on your part. I must confess I am displeased with your act in breaking the strike when men came for pay knowing full well that they had taken the oath. This is demoralising to the men. You may be sure that this victory of yours will be short lived. Nevertheless I am ready to advise the stokers to resume work on one condition, namely, that you assure me in writing (1) that you will give the men what you agreed to give to Mr. Ginwalla, (2) that you will reduce the hours of work of the stokers from 12 to 8, and (3) that you will give them half month's pay for one year's work in addition to the Provident Fund and Gratuity as you stated to me.—So far as (2) is concerned you have not undertaken to reduce to 9 hours but to consider the same sympathetically. You said to me that the original absence of this demand was probably due to oversight. I suggest reduction of hours or increase of wages considering that the men now work at 4 Bhattles instead of 3 since June when you increased the wages. I suggest further 25 per cent. increase to all who draw Rs. 1-8 or less per diem. I shall not advise the men to resume if you do not give me this assurance in writing. On the contrary I

(Continued on next page.)

CITY'S LABOUR CRISIS.

(Continued from previous page.)

will advise the men not to resume work. But of course I shall leave them free to do what they please. If you want me o revert to my original spirit of whole-hearted co-operation with you I must ask you to express regret for having acted as you did on Tuesday, evening in not allowing the carts to be kept in the compound and on Wednesday morning to have induced some men to resume work behind my back.

I shall like you to realise that the stokers are quite convinced that new comers will not last and that they will fling you from the frying pan into the fire. You believed that the new stokers were highly pleased, and that they got the chance of a life time. But the system of recruitment makes it al most certain that they won't last. The Agents take Rs. 2 from the men and do not like them to be long at one job. This system of Agency was condemned by the Geneva Conference of Seamen. Your new-comers are workers on the ships, these Agents give the men an advance for a fortnight. No doubt you gave this advance. The period is probaby now over. I am told the men have packed their things ready to depart for fresh fields and pastures now. There is nothing like thorough straightforwardness in all business of collective bargaining which is called a strike. I gave you no occasion to suspect any want of straightforwardness on my part. I therefore cannot understand your conduct towards me. But I am quite ready and willing to forgive and forget provided the men get a living wage and something for a wet day. I am sending this letter to the "Chronicle."—Yours, etc.

A. R. BURCH, Esqr.,

MR. BAPTISTA AND MR. BURCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter to Mr. Baptista of the 15th instant Mr. Burch cleverly says "the whole affair has been badly bungled; but not by me". Why does not Mr. Burch boldly speak out? All along Mr. Burch has tried to pursuade the public that he is innocent as a lamb and has all along followed the path of [illegible] reasonableness but these poor illeterate persons misguided by agitators are all in the wrong. They struck work without a shadow of justification. Mr. Burch also tries to show to the public that although he is so sympathetic as to take back about 300 men out of 1000 men, still these poor misguided men do not respond to him. Alas, the result is that he must withdraw his last offer as he has done several other offers and employ new men. Now let the public judge Mr. Burch. Has he not been sweet, reasonable and sympathetic? This is one side of the picture drawn by Mr. Burch. Now let us turn to the other side. Has not Mr. Burch driven the men to strike by summarily dismissing eight men? Will Mr. Burch explain whether during the last 35 years has he ever dismissed eight men at a time? Will Mr. Burch explain why he has granted 45 per cent increase to some men in June 1920 and declined to do so to others? Does that not create discontentment and disunion among the men? Will Mr. Burch deny that he agreed not to forfeit provident fund in the event of strike? Will Mr. Burch deny that this rule is in the Port Trust Provident Fund and which he agreed to follow? Will Mr. Burch explain why he wrote a letter to the Chairman, Port Trust regarding these rules if not to follow them? Will Mr. Burch explain why he withdrew his offer of arbitration regarding the re-instatement of 8 men? There is a limit to every thing, so also to camouflaged humbug. Mr. Burch further says in his letter to Mr. Baptista "it would be news to you that the question of stokers' hours and wages was not raised at all by Mr. Ginwala at the last settlement but was put forward afterwards." What a revelation. It seems Mr. Burch has wonderful imagination and inventive mind. If Mr. Burch will refer to his own notes of the discussion at the meetings between me and him as well as my first letter to him he would find that the question of hours and wages of the stokers was taken up from the beginning. It is no use mincing matters and misguiding the public as well as our President Uncle Baptista, whom I did not like to disturb in his old age by our petty quarrels. The appointment of our President was widely advertised in all papers but our president may well not have noticed it. Silence is consent. Mr. Burch would do well not to trifle with our President other wise he may find later on that he was playing with a mine all along. He would never know when the mine will burst. I would only say to Mr. Burch "Enough of this camouflage and humbug." In the words of President Lincoln "You can fool all men for some time but not all men for all times."—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.
Honorary Secretary Gas Worker's Union.

DISCHARGED MEN.

BENEFITS NOT LOST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I observe it is stated in the "Times of India" of to-day that the men we have been obliged to discharge will lose all benefits if taken on again. This is not so. The men were told yesterday when paid off that they are given four days in which to rejoin and any men that the Company are willing to employ again will not lose the benefit of their past service, either towards pension, gratuity or provident fund.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) A. R. BURCH.

Oct. 21.

TO THE POSTMEN'S RESCUE.

ONE THOUSAND COLLECTED IN HALF AN HOUR.

On Saturday night there was a large meeting of Labourers of Bombay from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, G. I. P. Railway, Petroleum workers, Gas workers and others at Parel. Mr. Ginwala, Solicitor, presided. The business before the meeting was to elect delegates to the forthcoming Labour Congress and pass draft resolutions to be moved in the Congress coming from different Unions. The President in the begining explained to the meeting the whole strike situation in Bombay and asked the men thereafter to conduct the business before the meeting. Delegates were elected and resolutions drafted then. The President also asked the men to prepare for the reception of Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Pussyfoot, the well-known American Prohibitionist.

Mr. Jhabwala, being called upon to address the men, asked them to awaken themselves to their great responsibilities and do their work boldly at the ensuing Congress of the Labourers for which all preparations had by now been completed. Refering to the present strikes he considered the Postmen's case to be of all the others most deserving of a sympathetic consideration. He appealed the men to contribute their mite to save their children from starving. The response was so splendid that within a short period of time a sum between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 was contributed by different Unions and workshops pre-eminently the Petroleum workshops, the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops and the G. I. P. workshops. As each sum was separately announced, the whole assembly cheered.

PETROL LOCKOUT.

The lock-out of the Petrol-workers of Sewri also continues. The men are now demanding a bonus amounting to 1 month's wages, in addition to the concessions, granted, the other day. A notice was yesterday put at the door of Burmah Oil Company's works stating that the management will again discuss the situation on to-morrow, when the strikers should delegate six representatives to meet them.

STRIKE AT JHANSI.

G. I. P. LOCO MEN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, Oct. 20.

A correspondent wires that workmen of the G. I. P. Railway Loco workshops downed tools on the afternoon of the 15th, the chief grievance being that workmen of the carriage shops get paid for 12 hours for working 8 hours on holidays while they are paid only for 8 hours. The situation was not seriouis till yesterday afternoon, when workmen of the Carriage shops also struck in sympathy with the loco men. This morning, out of over 5,000 employees, only about 450 employees turned up for work, the actual number being 200 men out of 3,692 in Loco workshops and 140 out of 1,541 in the Carriage workshops. Then men thus attending were chiefly chargemen, mistries and others on consolidated pay. The Deputy Loco Superintendent regards the mtn's grievance as legitimate, but regrets the course adopted by the strikers. The men have downed tools without notice and when their gritvances were under serious consideration of the Railway authorities. The Railway Men's Association is not in sympathy with the strike, as this action is regarded as defying the Arbitration Board which sits in Bombay on the 22nd. The strikers complain they have been representing since April without any remedy. All is quiet.

KATNI CEMENT STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

KATNI, Oct. 19.

The Katni cement works' employees' strike continues.

A LIGHTNING STRIKE

KARACHI PAPER'S PLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct 21.

Owing to a lightening strike of the entire mechanical staff the "Daily Gazette" failed to appear this afternoon.

IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA STRIKE STILL CONTINUES.

MANDALAY DISTRICT ALSO AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla strike continues unchanged save that the Mandalay district has also been affected. The only services continued are a few ferries in the Chudwin district. Men are said to be willing to accept the arbitration and may return to work on Thursday.

A CRYING SHAME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the Court of one of our Presidency Magistrates an Anglo-Indian residing at Laburnum Road, Girgaum, was yesterday charged with the offence of Criminal trespass in the house of a respectable Mahomedan gentleman in the same locality and with a brutal and unprovoked assault upon his *bhaya* servant. The accused offered an apology and agreed to give Rs. 25 to the *bhaya* servant as compensation and to contribute Rs. 75 to such charity as the Mahomedan gentleman, the complainant, in the case would name. The complainant, on being pressed by the Magistrate, accepted the offer and asked the accused to contribute Rs. 75 to the "Jalianwalla Bagh Fund," and pay Rs. 25 to the servant. The accused had no alternative but to bow to the inevitable. The said accused paid the two sums in court. Another European who had accompanied the accused next moment treated me who was present in Court, as one of the complainants to such choice language that those who had taken part in bringing about the compounding of the case regretted having persuaded the complainant to let the accused go unpunished. This is one out of a thousand cases of unprovoked assault by Europeans on Indians which occur every day in this country. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the accused are not brought to justice, and when the hundredth case is brought before the Court, justice, blind as it is supposed to be, somehow or other, manages to find either an enlarged spleen in the victim or believes that the mishap was due to pure accident or that there was no sufficient proof of identity or some other flimsy excuse to get the accused out of the scrape. The ninety-nine cases which are not brought before the Court are due to the following causes:—

(1) The forgiving nature inherent in every Indian.

(2) The consciousness that justice is invariably blind in this country when an European or pseudo European is brought before it and either pretends not to see the guilt of this class of accused person or finds extenuating circumstances for their conduct. I have been informed by legal friends that there is not a single case in which an Anglo-Indian jury has found one of their own case guilty of murder of a native of India.

(3) The raging storm he expects to meet from the community of the accused and the Anglo-Indian Press.

(4) And in most cases the want of means on the part of the aggrieved party to prosecute the accused to the end.

(5) And, above all, the apathy of the Police in some cases and downright refusal of the Police to investigate the complain made to it when an European is concerned have done much to create an impression in the public mind that it is waste of money and energy to launch a prosecution against a European.

(6) Last but not the least is the attitude of the presiding magistrate who almost in every case where a European is concerned as an accused person would suggest a compromise in a hundred and one ways indicating, in an indirect manner, that if his suggestion was not accepted the complainant would fare ill in the end.

Now it is high time that these bullies were made to realise that the Indian people are not so apathetic as they once used to be and that though they will not soil their tongue by returning filth for filth they are prepared to return a kick for a kick and bring the offender to justice and see that justice is done. It will be only when these cowards realise that they will not be permitted as bullies or go unpunished that unprovoked assaults on the Indians will cease and the Anglo-Indian Press and its supporters will in course of time mend their ways. To effectuate this desired end it is necessary that some concerted action should be taken by the Indians themselves. I suggest that a strong committee of energetic and influential persons should be formed in every principal town in India whose duty it will be to investigate every case of oppression by by Anglo-Indians and those pesudo-Europeans and bring it justice and, where necessary, find the means to meet the costs of a prosecution in a Court of Justice. To achieve this object a fund should be started in which every Indian and lover of justice should be asked to contribute his mite and every rupee—may, every pie—contributed to the fund should be gratefully acknowledged. I am sending you herewith my cheque for Rs. 100 to start with and I have no doubt that similar contributions will follow in large numbers and a substantial nucleus of the proposed fund will be formed at an early date. I trust all Indian papers will take up this subject and open columns in their papers acknowledging the receipt of contributions to the said fund.—Yours, etc., etc.,

A. B. CHOTHIA,

Laburnam Road, Chowpatty.

N. B.—With Mr. Chothia's cheque we are opening an account to be called "The Chronicle" Indian Defence Fund Account."—Editor "B. C."

ALIGARH AND AFTER.

FEELING AMONGST PARENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Secretary, of the Aligarh College, wires: Telegrams are being received from different places and bodies. The following two are typical:

(1) From Mr. Mohamed Ismail, Barrister, Gorakhpur: old boys at Gorakhpur unanimously request the Trustees and the Principal to stand firm and reject dangerous proposal of Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers even at the risk of a temporary closing of the College.

(2) From Mr. Ahmed Baksh Khan, Barrister Campbellpur: This meeting of the leading Mussalmans of the district and old boys of the Aligarh College view with much warm and dismay the activities of Mr Gandhi, inculcating the dangerous and suicidal doctrine of non-cooperation in the minds of the Alumni of the College, and thereby undermining the foundation of the greatest institution in India and undoing the lifelong work of that great national leader Sir Syed, of revered memory. In view of the grave situation this meeting requests Muslim public and particularly the trustees, to strongly oppose the propaganda of Mr. Gandhi and his co-workers and expects that the parent of the students will take immediate steps to prevent their sons from joining such a ruinous movement.,

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

"SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP."

Last night the Denniston players gave a farce called "She walked in her Sleep." The action takes place in a hotel in New York within a period of about thirty-six hours. A girl by name Daphne Arnold is a somnambulist. She walks one night into the room of a married man, and gets him into troub. with his wife; by leaving her hat in his room. Of course, everything is explained in the end, and the *dramatis personae* have their happiness restored to them. There were plenty of funny incidents, funny remarks, and funny faces made in the play, which called forth laugh after laugh from a fairly good house Miss Florence Chapman as Mamie, the servant girl, was perhaps the finest actress in this farce. The faces she made, her gestures, her movements were absolutely delightful. Mr. Morgan was the second most mirth provoking man in the piece. Let us hope he will stick to comedies and farces only. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Wykeham played their parts agreeably. As for Miss Warda Howard, the most talented person in the Company, there was really not enough scope for her in a light play. Of course, whatever she does, she does gracefully and well. But she finds her true expression in serious plays only. She is meant to express great passions, deep emotions and the noble dreams of life.

Altogether a very enjoyable piece indeed.

CALCUTTA GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The Oriental Gas Co. have engaged about 200 new men and a number of strikers also have returned to work. With the help of these men the Company are manufacturing gas and hope to renew fighting the streets from to-morrow.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, thirteen gentlemen were declared elected to the All-India Congress Commiittee including Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, V. P. Madhava Rao, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Yakub Hasan.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 20:—It is officially stated that Mr. Montagu is still indisposed but doctors hope that he will be able to resume work next week.

London, Oct. 20.—The War Office announces that 79 British and 85 Indians taken prisoners by the Arabs have arrived at Kufa and have been handed over to the 55th Brigade Column.

The son of the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar has arrived from India for the purpose of studying at Oxford, accompanied by his wife, who will study privately while her husband heads for degree.

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ALIGARH COLLEGE SITUATION.

GROWING MORE SERIOUS EVERY DAY

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 20.

Situation in connection with the Aligarh College is growing more serious every day. The honorary secretary has returned to Aligarh. The Syndicate is holding sittings behind closed doors. The Principal expresses himself unable to cope with the situations. The Lieut-Governor as patron has asked for true condition and seven trustees have wired in reply that the situation is extremely serious but the Syndicate are keeping firm. An appeal has been made to the Board of Trustees to meet on the 27th.

Moulana Azad Ali of Cawnpore fame harangued students on Sunday. Mr. Abul Kalam Azad is expected shortly.

Students have received messages from places as far apart as Lahore and Madras, expressing anxiety about result at Aligarh and promising to follow Aligarh's example.

Although the Collegiate School, which had two serious strikes during the last five months, is still at work, yet it is feared that boys may leave the school at any moment. Large number of messages has been received from parents. Some have actually come to Aligarh, but they find their sons are for the time being out of control. The honorary secretary's two sons have joined the strike. One of them has given up his Government merit scholarship for Intermediate. It is rumoured that a member of the college staff holding title of Shams-ul-ulema has agreed to renounce his title.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Aligarh College is to be held on the 27th instant. Considering the situation in the College, the Syndicate of the Aligarh College notify that no one should come to the College with the object of delivering lectures or addressing the students except with the previous written permission of the Principal.

ALIGARH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEADMASTER'S APPEAL TO PARENTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 20.

The Headmaster of the Aligarh Collegiate School has informed the parents that a majority of the College students have adopted Non-Cooperation and given up education. There is a great fear of the movement taking hold of the school children. He has asked the parents to help and to express their views to their sons. The Principal of the College has issued a notice prohibiting visits by the outside Moulvis and their putting up in the boarding houses and summoning boys without his permission.

News has reached here that Benares intends to join hands with Aligarh.

The matter of Mr. Shaukat Ali's Secretary, Mr. Ashfaq Ali, who is now-a-days staying in the College boarding-house, is being seriously considered by the Syndicate.

LOYAL TO CONGRESS DECISION.

COUNCIL CANDIDATURES WITHDRAWN

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

Pandit Bishendutt Shukul, formerly member of the Imperial Council, who was till now standing for a seat in the Council of State has now withdrawn his candidature.

Messrs. Govinddasji, Shyamsundar and the Hon. Mr. Golwalker, have withdrawn their candidatures for seats in the C. P. Council.

Rao Bahadur Damodhar Rao and Rao Saheb Gokalchand, pleaders, have renounced their respective titles. Sheth Kisherilal has resigned his bench magistrateship and removed his name from the Durbari's list.

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MASS MEETING OF LABOUR.

COL. WEDGWOOD AND LALA LAJPAT RAI EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

A mass meeting of Labour will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow at Mulji Seth's Wadi, (Near Fire Brigade Station) Chinchpogli. Col. Wedgwood and Lala Lajpat Rai are expected to attend. The meeting will be addressed, among others, by Messrs. V. J. Patel, L. R. Tairsee, Joseph Baptista, V. M. Pawar, D. Chaman Lall, J. M. Mehta and M B. Maniar.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION

COL. WEDGWOOD TO ATTEND.

(Associated Press.)

The following bulletin is issued by the Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress:—

The Congress meets in Bombay on October 31. Lala Lajpat Rai will preside. Messrs. Andrews, Chakravarthi, Brelvi and Mrs Besant and others have been elected Vice Presidents. Mr. Baptista is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. A very large number of Unions from all parts of India have affiliated with the Trade Union Congress and delegates are expected from Bengal, Punjab, Madras, Behar Sindh and other parts. The object of the Congress is to place the organisation of Indian Labour on a sure footing by creating a central body as well as strong provincial and local bodies throughout India. All matters connected with the welfare of workers whether by hand or by brain will be discussed. Housing, wages, hours, employment of children and women and numerous other topics in which labour is intimately interested have been placed on the agenda. It is expected tha. Colonel Wedgwood will attend the Congress as a fraternal delegate of the British Labour party. All Unions and labour bodies which have not so far sent their resolutions or list of delegates should communicate by wire with "Chamanlal, Chronicle, Bombay."

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ANTI-NON-CO-OPERATIONISTS.

A PAMPHLET PREPARED.

AN APPEAL TO "SOBER" INDIANS.

The following is the text of a pamphlet prepared by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, which is to be issued under the auspices of the Bombay Anti-Non-Cooperation Committee of which Sir Dinshah Wacha is the President.

The main grounds upon which the supporters of the movement of Non-Cooperation have been appealing to people to flock to it and practise Non-Cooperation against Government, are two. They are as follows:—

First:—That the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta last September has adopted both the principle and the practice of Non-Cooperation formulated by the leader of the movement in his programme. Therefore, in the interests of national unity and as a mandate of the Congress, it is the duty of Indians to support the movement, whether in their conscience they approve of it or not and even if they consider it either impracticable or dangerous.

Secondly:—That as co-operation with Government has failed, Non-Cooperation is the only remedy left to the people to attain Swaraj or the full measure of self-government.

2. Dealing with the first of the two grounds, it should be pointed out at the outset that of a total of over 5,814 registered delegates only 2,773 voted on the resolution, 1,826 voting for and 804 voting against. Over 3,000 delegates did not vote at all. These figures are taken from Lala Lajputrai's speech. The only conclusions that could be drawn from this are, that, acting on Mr. Gandhi's avowal that the resolution would not be binding on those who did not vote for it, a large number, no doubt tired of the proceedings, left the Congress before the time came for voting. Further, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said at Allahabad, the resolution was the result of a wrong method of voting and other grave irregularities.

3. The leader and his followers of the Non-Cooperation movement have been preaching *Swaraj* on the ground of freedom of conscience, democracy and liberty. They profess that their movement is intended to secure the democracy and liberty of *Swaraj* for the people of India. But the methods pursued at the Congress were the methods neither of democracy nor of liberty.

4. On the strength of this snatch-vote of the Congress, they now say to the people:—"Obey the Congress mandate", though Mr Gandhi himself has declared that the Congress Resolution is by no means a mandate, but that any one is free to exercise his own free-will and judgment if he disapproves of the resolution. Besides, many Congressmen have declared in public that they are opposed to some item or other in the Non-Cooperation programme or even to the whole.

"A BLIND FOLLOWING."

5. But those who, in spite of Mr. Gandhi's above-stated view, are telling people to obey the Congress resolution, put their *mandate theory* on the ground of national *unity* and *faithful adherence to the Congress* as the one supreme national institution entitled to every Indian's submission. In other words, what that in plain language means is that, people should blindly follow the Congress resolution, even if they think and feel otherwise on a vital issue because it is said such blind following is necessary to promote national unity. India has for centuries suffered and heavily paid for such unity resulting from blind following unassisted by reason and freedom of judgment. We all want *Swaraj* as a means to and an end of *Liberty* and *Democracy*. Now from the time of the ancient Greeks, down to now, wise political experience proclaims that "human nature can grow to its full stature"—not in the soil of blind conformity—but only in the soil of freedom of conscience—witness the Pilgrim Fathers and American history. In fact, the Non-Cooperation creed of Mr. Gandhi now sought to be forced upon people under the enchanting guise of national unity practically says to them:

"You are now the slaves of Government. Become our slaves."

6. And that is what the Non-Cooperation movement, as preached and sought by its advocates to be practised, is inevitably leading India to the repetition of India's history of enslaved minds, and blindly led wills under autocratic rule. That Mr. Gandhi's *Swaraj* is of that reactionary nature will be obvious from a few plain considerations to which we now invite attention.

TRUE *SWARAJ*.

7. Those considerations bring us to the *second ground* (set out in the first paragraph above) of the Non-Cooperation creed.

The aim of that creed, as Mr. Gandhi has told us so often, is to secure immediate *Swaraj* for India—within one year, he says. In fact the bait of Non-Cooperation is dangled before the people as a short cut to *Swaraj*. Short cuts are proverbially said to prove snares—there is no instance of any people or country—that has found its way to political salvation by short cuts even of Non-Cooperation. We will, however, assume—though the assumption is extravagant being contrary to the recorded experience of nations—that Mr. Gandhi's promised gift of *Swaraj* in a year or two's time is *practical*. The question then arises—what *Swaraj* can that mean and bring?

8. We are as earnest as Mr. Gandhi and his followers for the speedy attainment of *Swaraj* for India; and because we are all for it, we too strongly feel that we must all put our shoulders to the wheel. But let us make no mistake as to the kind, character, form and machinery of the *Swaraj*, which is and ought to be our goal. The *Swaraj* that we have all to strive for and secure is and should be one which is *Government of the people by the people, and for the people*. Such Government stands distinct from the despotic self-willed rule of one man, whether called King or Maharajah and from the autocratic rule of any one class. The *Swaraj* needed for India is the peoples' *Swaraj*, termed democracy, with its *governmental forms* duly regulated by representative institutions such as Parliaments or Legislative Councils with the Executive officers responsible to those Councils and those Councils in their turn elected by the people as such—i.e., people of all classes, casts, and grades.

9. We take it that Mr. Gandhi means to achieve this genuine *Swaraj* by his Non Cooperation campaign. We grant that he is as much as any of us against the *Swaraj* of what is called Oriental despotism. That being the case, will Non-Cooperation practised against the British Government in the way directed by Mr. Gandhi serve the purpose and secure such *Swaraj* as India needs to save her from the despotism of the *Swaraj* of despots and tyrants and self-willed rulers who ruled as they liked without allowing the people any voice in the Government of the country? In answering that question, we must bear in mind certain broad facts of India's experience for centuries. The most outstanding of those facts writ large on the page of Indian history is that India has suffered and missed the way to true *Swaraj* because of Non-Cooperation between her people and her rulers of old who kept all power in their hands and treated them as their property. They offered no facilities for co-operation of the people with their Government. It was *Swaraj* only in the sense of a country ruled by a King of the soil and race of the country. But it was not a responsible Swaraj of the people and by the people and for the people. The best of the old rulers tried to impose their great changes by authority, autocratic and paternal. Their reforms were created and their government carried on by the *fiat* of a Sovereign—the people had little or no part. What was the result? It was this glaring weakness of the old type of *Swaraj* which the late Mr. Tilak must have had in mind in 1914, when he publicly declared: "I do not believe that if we had any other rulers except the liberty-loving British, they could have conceived and assisted us in developing such a national ideal" of *Swaraj* of a truly democratic character. "Everyone who has the interest of India at heart is fully alive to this," said Mr. Tilak then.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN SWARAJ.

10. For nearly a hundred years after the advent of the British Government in India our leaders like Raja Rammohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale fought constitutional battles to make the British Government fulfil its duty by gradual extensions of the franchise to the people, to make it a people's government. They laboured hard for that franchise because they believed with Gladstone that such franchise is an instrument of practical education in the *Swaraj*, that people cannot jump at once into fitness for the exercise of political power but only by the use of the franchise itself can they increase and perfect that fitness. Those wise and sagacious leaders with steadiness of vision and grasp of realities worked to secure that franchise. They complained because Government forced non-cooperation on the people by excluding them from their right to govern themselves. And now when as a result of their constructive labours of two generations on the lines of co-operation. Time has brought the franchise, the right of election, to the people as such, namely, even to the labourers, the peasants, the middle classes as well as the rich and educated. Mr. Gandhi launches his Non-Co-operation Movement and tells the electors in effect: "Don't exercise your right; paralyse the government; sit sulking and I will get you Swaraj in a year." In other words, when after two generations of hard constitutional action and constructive work, sober, steady, sane on the part of the leaders mentioned above India has secured the popular franchise, without distinction between employer and employee, Brahmin or non-Brahmin, rich or poor, landlord or tenant, white or brown, Mr. Gandhi and his followers tell these people: "Don't use your franchise which has come to you after centuries of autocratic rule. Throw these opportunities away with both hands and go right back to the beginning where people had no votes and representative government did not exist." After the way in which the Non-Co-operation campaign is planned to be carried on, boycotting some people, ex-communicating others and reviving all the methods and penalties of the tyrant both political and social, what guarantee is there for the country that the Swaraj to be obtained by these methods will be the Swaraj of true democracy, government of the people by the people for the people. The methods of the non-co-operation campaign bring home to one's mind Cromwell's saying: "These men who clamour for liberty mean liberty and *Swaraj* for themselves but slavery for others."

(To be Continued.)

BURMA'S IMMINENT NEED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

Replying to an official enquiry regarding trade with foreign countries whose exchanges are disorganised the Burma Chamber of Commerce stated that the Province's most urgent needs are outlets for beans, cotton and hides. It is estimated that 50,000 tons of beans are lying unsold in continental ports and 60,000 tons old and new crop are awaiting shipment. The old crop of cotton is 20,000 and new crop is estimated at 60,000 bales. The Chamber consider that unsold stocks of cotton and beans have immediate claim on Government assistance, otherwise grave hardship threatens cultivators in future arrangements. Rice is considered to be of paramount importance. Arrangements are also necessary for future exports of timber, groundnuts, oil-cakes, rubber, wolfram and tin to continental countries.

HOW HUNGARY FREED HERSELF.

NOT DELUGED BY "CONCESSIONS."

DEAK'S PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The following is a continuation of Mr. V. J. Patel's lecture on "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation in Hungary," delivered on Sunday evening last at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League and the National Union.

The address then recites the History and Provisons of the Pragmatic Sanction, and asks what surety could Hungary have than in an Imperial Parliament overwhelmingly foreign in race and divergent in interest Hungarian rights and interests would be respected. Such a Parliament would necessarily place Hungarian affairs under the control of an Austrian majority: "It would make our interests dependent on an entirely foreign policy." Further on the Address continues: "We cannot consent to the withdrawal from the Province of the Hungarian Diet of the right to decide *all* and every matter concerning Public taxation and the raising of Military Forces. As we entertain no wish to exercise the right of legislation over any other country, so we can divide with none but the King Hungary the right of legislation over Hungary; we can make the Government and the administration of Hungary depend on none other than its King, and cannot unite the same with the Government of any other country—*therefore, we declare that we will take part neither in the Imperial Parliament nor in any other Assembly whatsoever of the representatives of the Empire; and, further, that we cannot recognise the right of the said Imperial Parliament to legislate on the affairs of Hungary*, and are only prepared to enter on special occasions into deliberation with constitutional peoples of the hereditary states as one independent nation with another."

"Do you want to be crowned King of Hungary?" continued the Address in effect. "Very well; first comply with the law— cease to illegally suspend our Constitution, and then we shall arrange about your Coronation." And the Address concluded: "Neither might nor power is the end of Government; might is only the means—the end is the happiness of the people. . . . The King of Hungary becomes only by virtue of the act of Corporation legal King of Hungary, but the Coronation is coupled with certain conditions prescribed by law the previous fulfilment of which is indispensably necessary. The maintenance of our Constitutional independence and of the territorial and Political integrity of the country inviolate, the completion of the Diet, the complete restoration of our fundamental laws, the re-institution of our Parliamentary Government and our Responsible Ministry, and the setting aside of all the still surviving consequences of the Absolute System are the Preliminary conditions which must be carried into effect before deliberation and conciliation is possible."

The Austrian Emperor declined to meet the Hungarian demand and asked the Diet immediately to elect its representatives to the Imperial Parliament. Thereupon, on August the 12th, the Diet adopted its "Second Address of the Parliament of Hungary to Francis Joseph."

"WE ASKED NOT FOR CONCESSIONS."

"We asked not for concessions," says the second Address, "we proposed no new laws for the security of our rights. We demanded only that the Law be observed. We asked that legality and constitutional procedure entirely, not partially, take the place of Absolute force. The Rescript which your Majesty sent us positively refused to satisfy our rightful wishes. From its contents and spirit we have come to the painful conviction that your Majesty does not wish to reign over Hungary in the spirit of the Constitution."

"Your Majesty", the address continues, "has, in violation of the Pragmatic Sanction, suspended our constitution and our laws by the force of absolute Power, and even now will not cause this arbitrary suspension to cease. You promise to restore a fragment of our Constitution, whilst withdrawing from us its most essential rights. By arbitrary authority you suppress our fundamental laws, and set in their stead Imperial Diploma and Patent which you wish us to regard as fundamental laws. You require that we should send representatives to an Imperial Parliament, which has been created by arbitrary decree without our concurrence, and that with regard to our most important interests we should transfer to that Parliament the right of legislation which our nation has always exercised in its own Parliament, and that we should surrender the rights of our country by virtue of which it has always determined its own taxation and the levies of troops, and that we should submit ourselves in these matters to the Imperial Parliament. You set aside the fundamental principle of every constitutional Government that sanctioned laws can only be repealed by the collective legislative factors. Your steps throughout are so unconstitutional as to menace the very existence of the Pragmatic Sanction,—to set aside all that is contained in it as a fundamental contract in the shape of conditions for the security of the nation. . . . The Constitutional independence of the country is seriously infringed by the vrey fact that, without the previous consent of the Hungarian Parliament, you ordain laws and command us to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament. Thus, you act as if the Hungarian Parliament were a body bound to accept the commands emanating from the solemn will of the sovereign as law—nay, as if it were bound to inscribe them in the Statue-Book, even though they were in opposition to the Constitution and the sanctioned statutes of the Real. In what, then, would the constitutional independence of Hungary consist, and where would be the guarantee of this independence if at a future period a successor of Your Majesty appealing to this procedent should act in the same manner with our lives and rights, and should, by a command of his own power and authority, suppress or modify them without the previous consent of the nation, and then instruct the Diet to complete these mandates in the field of legislation?"

The Address then deals with the consequences of sending members to the Imperial Parliament,—it means, it says, that: "The disposition over the property and blood of the nation would pass into the hands of a body, the considerable majority of whom would be foreigners—the greater part of them Austrians. The Address, in dealing with the financial relations of Hungary and Austria, repudiated any liability on the part of Hungary for state Debts contracted without Hungary's consent. While repudiationg them, however it declares that in order to ensure that the "Heavy burdens which the reckless conduct of the absolute System has heaped upon us may not involve us all in a common ruin".

It is willing to go, further than its legal duties require. But it adds, "We will only deal with the matter as a free independent separate country, and if our independence is menaced we shall be justified before God and the world in refusing to undertake burdens and obligations which neither law nor equit can claim from us."

DANGERS OF FORCED UNITY.

"We could not send deputies to the Imperial Parliament," says the 66th paragraph of the address, "without sacrificing our most essential rights and our constitutional independence. That parliament could not enter without the anxious fear that, despite of all verbal assurances, she could be considered an Austrian Province that under the mark of constitutionalism that attempt at incorporation which the Absolute Power has so often and unsuccessfully attempted was to be renewed," "A forced unity" the Address continues, "Can never make an Empire Strong. The outraged feelings of the individual states and the bitterness arising from the pressur of force awaken the desire for separation therefore the Empire would be the weakest just at the moment when it would be in want of its united strength and the full enthusiasm of its peoples. The position of an Empire as a great power whose Unity can only be maintained by force of arms is precarious and least safe in the moment of danger. The mutilation of the political rights of country is injustice, and will always give rise to feelings of bitterness and discontent. A state which by its well ordered relations can offer its citizens material prosperity can for a time venture upon such a step with comparitive impunity, "for with many the satisfaction of material interest diminishes the feeling of loss," although it can never be Politic measure even insuch a state to deprive a nation of its rights. But, if a state, whether through error or through misfortune, can do very little for the increase of material prosperity-nay, is compelled for self support to throw fresh burdens on its nearly exhausted citizens, to call again and again for new sacrifice, such a state is acting in opposition in abridging the political rights of a nation and thus outraging its feelings. The heavy burdens press more heavily as the conviction gains ground that the political rights are menaced; the just feeling of bitterness under mines every willingness to sacrifice, and extinguished all confidence, in a power which *cannot* aid the material interests of its citizens and will not spare their political rights."

The second addres reiterated the fearless and manliness declaration of the first one. "With the most profound request, and at the same time with the sincerity we owe to your Majesty, our country and ourselves, we, declare that we hold fast to the Pragmatic Sanction, and to all the conditions contained in it without exception, and that we cannot regard or recognise as constitutional anything which is in contradiction of it; ..... we protest against the exercise, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, of any legislative of any other power over Hungary in any relation whatsoever. We declare that we will not send any representatives to the Imperial Parliament and further, that any election by other instrumentality will be an attack on our Constitution, and we declare that any person elected by such means cannot in any respect represent Hungary." Whereas, no one has a right to regulate the affairs of Hungary, except by authority of the lawful King, and of the Constitutionally expressed will of the Nation, we hereby declare that we must regard as unconstitutional and non-binding all acts or ordinances of the Imperial Parliament refering to Hungary or its annexed parts. We further declare that we cannot regard as constitutional with reference to Hungary, and thereby as binding, any state burden or obligation founded by the Imperial Parliament, any Loan contracted by its authority, or the sale of any Crown Property sanctioned by it, and that we shall regard such as having taken place unlawfully and without the consent of the Land. We declare that we will maintain unimpaired the rights of the Nation to vote its supplies and regulate its taxes and military levies in its own Parliament, and will never agree to the transfer of these rights of the Imperial Parliament. We declare finally, that are compelled to regard the present administration of the country especially the despotic conduct of the unconstitutional officials, as illegal and subject to punishment according to the laws of the country; and the direct and indirect taxes imposed in violation of the law and levied by military forces as unconstitutional . . . Your Majesty by your Royal Rescript has rendered common understanding impossible, and has broken of the thread of negotiations. The Royal Rescript does not stand on the footing of the Hungarian Constitution, but it established as fundamental loss the Imperial Diploma and Patent which emanated from Absolute Power and are in opposition to our Constitution. We are bound by our duty to our country, by our position as representatives, and by our convictions, to the Hungarian Constitution, and on this footing alone our deliberations must take place. These two directions deviating from nay, opposed to one another, cannot lead to the whisk for Union. Our most holy duty has pointed out the direction we must take. We must therefore declare with the greatest sorrow that in consequence of the Royal Rescript we are also compelled to regard the thread of negotiations through the Diet as broken up."

TRUST IN THE CAUSE.

"It is possible," the address concludes "that over our country will again pass hard times; we cannot avert them at the sacrifice of our duties as citizens. The Constitutional freedom of the Land is not our possession in such a sense that we can freely deal with it; the Nation has with faith entrusted it to our keeping, and we are answerable to our Country and to our conscience. "If it be necessary to suffer, the Nation will submit to suffering in order to preserve and hand down to future generations that Constitutional liberty which has inherited from its forefathers." It will suffer without loosing courage, as its ancestors have endured and suffered, to be able to defend the rights of the country; "for what might and power take away time and favourable circumstances may restore, but the recovery of what a Nation renounces of its own accord through fear of suffering is a matter of difficulty and uncertainty." Hungary will suffer, hoping for a great future and trusting in the justice of its cause."

On the 12th of August the second Address of the Fearless Hungarian Parliament was despatched to Francis Joseph at Vienna. On the 21st Francis Joseph replied by dissolving the parliament. The deputies declined to acknowledge his act as legal, and in solemn procession marched to the House, which was occupied by Austrian Soldiers, who at the bayonet's point kept them out, Deak, turning from the house, lit a cigar and walked back to his hotel, where he joined in a game of bowls. "What is the news"? asked his landlord. "Austria", said Deak, as he knocked down the nine pins, "has declared war."

"The Hungarian has been invited to do at this time," wrote the London "Times" in August 1861, "precisely what the Irish Parliament did at the end of the last century by a facititious extension of the parreiel we can understand exactly what is now occuring at Pesth. The Irish Parliament assented as everybody is aware, after paralled debating, to the proposed Union, and the incorporation of the two states was lawfully and peaceably consummated. Let us suppose, however, for illustration sake, that the Irish Parliament had refsed its assent and had claimed to stand own rights and privileges in preferance to amalgamating with the Parliament of the Empire. Now if under such circumstances we can conceive that George III had dissolved the refractory assembly with threats of Military force having declared that Ireland possessed no valid privileges, having forfeited them all in the recent rebellion, had left the Irish to return membtrs to Westminster as soon as they though better of their duties, and in the meantime had sent troops to live at free quarters on the Irish people—if we can imagine—an English Monarch adopting a policy such as this, we shall get an exact idea of the course pursued by the Austrian Government at the present day."

"GOD SAVE HUNGARY".

The Pesth County Council protested against the illegal dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament. The Emperor replied by ordering the Pesth County Council to be itself dissolved. The County Council disregarded the Emperor's order and continued to hold its meetings, until the Austrian Soldiery entered the Council Chamber and turned them out by force. As the Councillors emerged into the streets they shouted with one voice: "Eljen a Magyar Huza" "God save Hungary". The shout was reached by the people who had congregated outside, and who, raising the Councillors on their shoulders, carried them through the streets, singing the Hungarian National Anthem.

"Every County Council throughout the Land followed the example of the County Council of Pesth and shared its fate." The officials of the County Councils patriotically refused to transfer their services to the Austrians, and for a little time something like anarchy prevailed in the land. Francis Joseph appointed a Hungarian renegad named Palffy military Governor, and proclaimed a coercion regime. A press censorship was established, all local Governing bodies were superseded by Austrain officials, and trial by removables instituted.

"The disloyality of the Hungarian Local bodies pains my paternal heart" said Francis Joseph.

"I come here" said Palffy," as a good chief and a kind friend. "Behold the good chief and kind friend", said a Pesth News paper "Palffy the renegado Judas, we salute thee". Palffy suppressed the newspaper and resumed: "The welfare of Hungary has always been and always will be proportioned to the loyality of its people to the Emperor. Those who preach otherwise are seditious, blasphemous, or hairbrained persons. Be loyal and you will be happy."

"AUSTRIAN THIEVES".

Whereupon a Hungarian humourist wrote a rude rhyme which he entitled "The Austrian Thieves". "The Austrian Thieves" became a popular song in Hungary, and the tune to which it was sung was heard one day by Palffy played by a Military Band. Thereupon he summoned all the Military Band Masters before him.

"In future," said he, "observe that no revolutionery tunes are played by your bands, and above all take care not to play that seditious new song, 'The Austrian Thieves' ".

"Your Excellency" said one bandmaster, gravely, "it is not a new song—it is a very old tune".

Deak admonished the people not to be betrayed in'o acts of violence nor to abandon the ground of legality. "This is the safe ground," he said, on which, unarmed ourselves, we can hold our own against armed force. If suffering be necessary, suffer with dignity."

Meantime Deak walked about Pesth smoking his pipe, and gathered his friends around him each night in the Queen of England Hotel, discussing affairs. He had given the order to the country—Passive Resistance—and the order was obeyed.

When the Austrian tax-collector came to gather the taxes the people did not beat him or hoot him—they declined to pay him assuring him that he was a wholly illegal person. The tax-collector thereupon called in the Police and the Police seized the man's goods. Then the Hungarian auctioneer declined to auction them, and an Austrian of his profession had to be brought.

(To be Continued.)

"THE INDEPENDENT" PRESS.

THREAT OF FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer of the "Independent" appeared before the District Magistrate Allahabad and filed fresh declaration as keeper of the "Independent" Press to correct the defect of procedure in his previous deposition of Rs. 6,000 security as printer and publisher. Former deposit was withdrawn and fresh security for Rs. 2,000 as keeper was deposited. It is stated the Magistrate took the opportunity to draw attention to the objectionable nature of an article in the "Democrat" on the Special Congress By Mr. Manza Ali and printed by the "Independent" press and hinted forfeiture of the security if similar article appeared.

TWO PANIPAT MOULVIS.

GET TRANSPORTATION AND IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

Mr. Dwarkanath, Additional Magistrate, Rohtak, yesterday pronounced judgment in the case of the two Panipat Moulvis, who stood charged with offences under Sections 124-A and 153-A, Penal Code. Accused, it may be remembered, made no defence and refused to make any statement or plea in the Court. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to five years' transportation under Section 124-A and one year's further imprisonment under Section 153-A, sentences running concurrently.

Sufi Aqbal Answari received sentence with calmness, but Laqualla, other accused, hinted to the Magistrate to look to his own safety now.

In the city most of the shops are being closed and *hartal* is being observed.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

U. P. NOMINATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

Seven Muslim candidates including Nawab Abdul Majid and Syed Raza Ali and thirteen non-Muslim candidates including P. Radakant Malaviya, son of Madan Mohan Malaviya were nominated yesterday at Allahabad for various constituencies for council elections. In Fyzabad large number of nominations have been made. At Cawnpore Rai Anand Sarup Bahadur is the only candidate to represent the city and cantonment and will be declared duly elected. There are several other nominations.

MR. SHAFI ON A LONG TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, Education Member proceeds on a long tour of about one month and a quarter before he finally returns to Delhi. The tour commences on 22nd October and ends on 28th November. The following are the details:—

Leaves Simla on the 22nd and reaches Lahore 23rd where he halts till 31st October. Leaves Lahore on 1st November reaching Bombay 3rd after a halt of 2 days there reaches Poona on the 6th. Halts there for next two days reaching Madras on the 10th. Halts at Madras till the 12th, leaves Madras on the 13th reaching Delhi on the 16th where he stays till the 19th Leaves Delhi on the 20th reaching Nagpur on the 22nd and after halting there for one day proceeds back to Lahore reaching there on the 26th: Leaves Lahore on the 27th and finally returns to Delhi on the 28th where his address will be 31, Rajpur Road.

MADRAS NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The following telegram has been sent by the Railway Passengers' Association, Madras, to the President, All-India Railway Conference, Simla:—"Emphatically protests against general increase of fares and rates. India already poor. Rather cut off dividends."

It is understood that the Committee which has been appointed to consider financial relations between the Madras Government and local bodies in the Presidency will commence work on the 23rd instant.

Mahomed Sadullah Badsha Saheb has sent to the Press copies of a Hindustani pamphlet in which propriety of the Madras Khilafat Committee is questioned, as it is not composed of Moulvis or religious leaders and impropriety of following Mr. Gandhi's lead.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Congress Committe Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer was elected President, and Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and T. S. Rajan, secretaries.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Habibullah Sahib has been appointed Commissioner of the Madras Corporation from the date of Mr. Burkitt's reversion to the regular line.

The Government of Madras have granted a license to Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay, for the supply of electrical energy to Municipalities of Coimbatore, Coonoor and Ootacamund and to the cantonment of Wellington.

Sardar Khasak Singh of Sialkot, President-elect of the Sikh League, arrived by train on Tuesday afternoon and was conducted in a triumphal procession through the city and Anarkali to the Bradlaugh Hall, where the League is holding its first session.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	13.45
Nov.	—
Dec.	13.45
Jan.	13.51
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.28
April	—
May	—
June	13.05
July	—
Aug.	12.88
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th

Months	To-day's prices.
Oct.	—
Jan.	14.42
March	14.27
May	14.17
	14.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20th.

Futures at New York Jan.	—	—	19.23
" " Mar.	—	—	19.23
" " May	—	—	19.16

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 18th.

Rentes 3%	—
Bar Silver Spot	56½
" 2 months hence	57
	55½

Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet. Demand dull.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 15/16
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	110/10
" 7 days market loans	4
Telegraphic Transfers	5 1/4
Consols 2½%	1/2½
Rupee Paper 5½%	49½
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	91
Government Securities 3 %	53
On London at Paris—France:	49½
	53.07

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£65
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£37

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 18th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£73½
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£84½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 18th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore usual Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£19½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov Sellers	£30
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan. Feb. Paid Sellers	£30
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. sellers	£12½
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£101
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£92½
Copper Brazlers	£160
Yellow Metals	17½
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Nominal	60
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. Nominal	61/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov. Nominal	62

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct Paid Buyers	1/5½

Tone :—Steady after easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 21.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was reported in Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotations was Rs. 411/12.

At Colaba there was no business in Southerns but there were sellers at Rs. 410.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and in absence of any forward business it remains featureless. About Rs. 700 are reported to have been purchased by millwalas.

Our market will be closed to-morrow (22nd instant) for a public holiday Dusserah.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal	—	245	215	190
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	245	215	190
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	285	240	—
Central P. No. 1	400	375	320	—
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Oct. 1920.

Cotton	2,013	Bales
Wheat	6,025	Owts
Linseed	6,064	"
Rape, etc.	1,216	"
Gingellyseed	650	"
Poppyseed	126	"
Groundnuts	157	"
Castorseed	326	"
Rice	96,895	"
Myrabolams	857	"
Cottonseed	2,100	"
Mowraseed	654	"
Gram	600	"
Jowar	264	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	196	"
Bajree	4 563	"
Coal	1 166	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 21st 1920

	per lb	Rs. a. p
Davia	No. 10/	0 15 0
Sa afji	No. 10½	0 15 0
Lalji Dhai	No. 12½	1 12 0
Jayaji D	No. 9½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 5 0
Do	No 42/2	2 4 0
"	No 2-20	2 4 0

METAL.

(Based rates for Brass and Copper) Daily Quotations Oct. 21st 1920.

	per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/6	32 0 0
Do.	1/	33 0 0
Do.	1½	33 0 0
Do.	1¾	33 0 0
Do.	12	37 8 0
Do.	2	37 8 0

PPER RATES.

Oct 21st 1920.

	per Md	Rs a p.
Coppe.	3/6	75 0 0
Do	1	32 0 0
Do.	1½	32 0 0
Do.	1¾	64 0 0
Do.	12	32 0 0
Do.	2	33 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		32 0 0
Punch Cake Ingot		32 0 0
Copper Ingots-Bars		57 0 0
Steam-Bars		32 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar rates.

Bombay, Oct 21st 1920. 6 p m

Seeds		Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Deliver Rs a. p
Wheat White, Delhi 70-82	—	80 0 0	3 14 0
" Cawapore 70-82	—	80 0 0	3 12 0
" Karachi Bengin	—	81 0 0	3 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kaisi	—	13 2 0	13 14 0
" " Cawapore	—	12 0 0	13 12 0
" Yellow Cawapore	—	14 0 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	17 4 0	17 10 0
" Thin	—	16 4 0	17 0 0
Unlinseed, White 68-75	—	22 0 0	20 0 0
" Gajai 75-80	—	22 0 0	18 0 0
" Gaber 85-90	—	24 0 0	17 0 0
" Black	—	14 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	—	15 12 0	10 12 0
Groundnuts	—	25 0 0	17 0 0
Mowrasee	—	3 2 0	3 0 0
Barley	—	60 0 0	—
Castorseed	—	32 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseeds	—	36 0 0	5 2 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	3 12 0
Linseed May	16 2 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 21.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 27/4.
Bar Sliver ready Rs. 1/15.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 3/8.
D. D. on London 1/7 7/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/8½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 170.
American Cross rate dollar 3.43 3/8.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.10.
London Silver spot D. 51 3/8.
London Silver forward D. 51 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 53.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahr. Advance 2600, By. Cotton 1060, By. Dyeing 2945, Century 965, Cent. India 5065, Colaba Land 2600, Crescent 612/8, Currimbhoy 1170, David 1525, Fazulbhoy 1650, Finlay 1070, Kasturchand 1770, Kohinoor 3500, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 580, New Great 850, New City 805, Pearls 1075, Phoenix 947/8, Shapurji 282/8, Simplex 802/8, Swan 1075, Swadeshi 4570.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 802/8, By. Burma 690, By. Burma N. I. 215 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 1618, By. Tramway 720, By. Steam 447/8, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 360, Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd 1150, New India Ins. 2 pr. Shivrajpur 38, Tata Ord 120, Tata Defd 712/8, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 268, Tata Bank 27, Scindia Steam 5 dis.

Tele : Address : SPLITFIRE.

PRICE :—

Brass	Rs. 23-8	each
Nickle Plated	" 25-0	"

On Decorating and Lighting of Motor-cars.

Here is a mascot you have been looking for. A production involving high class workmanship. It is bound to appeal to men of critical taste Absolutely a piece of Art, Lighting and Decoration combined.

Can be had from all Dealers in high class motor accessories or direct from the manufacturers.

Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURES OF MOTOR AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES,

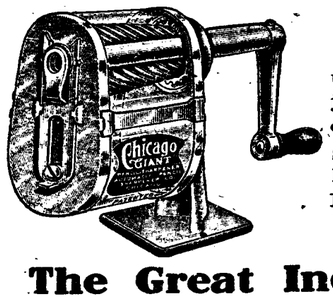
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

The Trade only :

Trade price-list will be forwarded on application.

FOR THE

Diwaly and Christmas Holidays.



We request your kind patrons to pay us a visit, and inspect our new stock just received. Fancy note-papers and envelopes, Boxes and presentation goods. Note pures, purses, Attach cases, Leather goods, Fountain pens, Chicago Pencil Sharpners.

The Great Indian Stationery,

365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. D's Liquid Petrolatum per bot. .. .. Rs. 3 8-0
P. D's Palol .. per bot. „ 2-8-0
C.&B. Curried Fowl „ doz. „ 6-0-0
C.&B. Oriental Pickel „ bot. „ 0-6-0
„ „ „ „ doz. „ 4-0-0
Sardines, Large .. „ tin. „ 0-6-0
„ „ .. „ doz. „ 4-0-0
Keating's Powder, Small .. „ tin. „ 0-2-0
„ „ .. „ doz. „ 1-0-0
Lunch Tongues .. „ doz. „ 7-8-0

PERRY & Co.

Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants,

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

TRY OUR WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

BASUDEVA CUP.

A Wonder :—The artist has pictured scientifically the scene of Basudeva crossing the river Jumna; with the God Krishna in his arm, the river swelling to touch Krishna's feet retiring afterwards immediately. You may pour water in the Basudeva Cup, and it will not go out, but no sooner it reaches the feet of Krishna, whole of it escapes out.

No hole, No bore Visible. Price Rs. 1-8 per cup.

Postage extra. Can be had from :—

THE BRIJMONDOL TRADING CO. MUTTRA.

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PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co.'s

NEW IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

SEETA-SWAYAMWAR

Commencing to-day at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Do not fail to visit The Imperial Cinema, Bombay.

ENTRANCING STORY,
SUPERB SETTINGS,
MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
WONDERFUL & UNDERGROUND,
FIRMAMENTAL EFFECTS,
LOVELY ACTORS,
AND
WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS
HAVE MADE THE FILM
AN ALL-ROUND ATRACTION.

Do not miss it to-day.

ILLUSION OF YOG-MAYA,
MAD FREAKS OF KINGS AT THE NEWS OF SEETA'S WEDDING.
RAVANA'S HUMILIATION.
RESTORATION OF AHILYA.
TRUE GAUTAMA AND FALSE.
WATER SPORTS OF SEETA AND HER FRIENDS AND
MANY OTHER ILLUSIONS.

FOR BOOKINGS APPLY TO—

PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co.

Cable Address :—" Feeder " Bombay. Telephone No. 1555.

Office :—257, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

N. B.—Our production "Satee Medalasa" will be screened at Aryan Cinema, Poona, from to-day and "Seeta Swayamwar" very shortly at the same Cinema.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 30 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAKE **Clarke's Blood Mixture** AND BE CURED

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

USED IN THE TREATMENT OF
Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough,
Hay Fever
All Coughs and Colds, Huskiness, etc.
Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS.

Sole Agents :—
T.M.THAKORE & Co.,
36, *Church Gate Street,*
Fort, BOMBAY.

Literature and Sample free to Medica Profession on request.

WONDERFUL ! WORTH-VISITING ! WONDERFUL !

It is no Cenema but an actual life-size figure of

Lok. TILAK IN MOVING FORM !

where you can see LOKMANYA reading, turning his face and eyes, lifting his hands to receive the Visitors' & Jay-jaykars, etc ! as it in living form

The artists, Messrs Marathe & Son are awarded Gold Medals by H. H The Gaikwar and the Bhavnagar State and their Excellencies Sir and Lady George Lloyd were so impressed on seeing one of the Artists' Shows recently at Nasik that they were pleased to grant them a best testimonial,

Time :— 3 to 11 p.m.; Fees :—As. 2/-, Children Anna. 1/- Each.

Address :—Next to CHINA BAGH, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

B.S.A BICYCLES

WHEN you look at the famous Three Guns trade mark on a B.S.A. Bicycle, remember it is something more than an ordinary transfer. Behind it is the B.S.A. reputation known throughout the world for highest quality, material and workmanship. The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee that the bicycle has been submitted to a rigorous test before leaving the B.S.A. Works, and is up to the high standard which has been maintained by B.S.A. Productions for over 60 years. For comfort, reliability and long service, follow the example of thousands of satisfied cyclists, and insist on seeing the B.S.A. Trade Mark on the bicycle you select.

B.S.A. Bicycle Catalogue

FREE ON REQUEST.

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. . . . . Bombay

B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

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"Matchless," "Coventry Eagle,"

"New-Imperial," "Ivy," "Dot."

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PERFUMERY, LOTIONS, BRILLIANTINES, ETC.
Upcountry V. P. P.

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.,
319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CITY JOTTINGS.

THE STRIKE ROMANCE.

The strikes continue on. The public is being daily fed on romance about the "nice" arrangements evolved by the postal junkers and tramway capitalists. But we all know what are those pretty arrangements which the Anglo-India press has praised so profusely! The city is still shrouded into darkness; no tramways can be seen after dusk, and letters, of course, never reach regularly.

Prestige-worship.

The public has been put to great hardships, but who cares? "Prestige" is all that matters to our olympians. Everything must be sacrificed on the altar of "Prestige." Having once refused the request of the workmen, how can they accede to afterwards? Will it not damage their "prestige"? Will it not encourage the workers?

Governor's Intervention.

The things have gone on for pretty long time. It is now for the Governor to save the city from the grip of chaos. The men are not making any absurd demand. They are only asking for enough wage to keep life and soul together. They want daily bread for themselves and their families. They are not asking for luxuries. They only want enough provision to live. It is irrelevant to compare their present wage with the previous ones. What should be considered is how far the present wage is adequate to meet the present high cost of living.

Tata Industrial Bank.

When the Tata Industrial Bank was started it was hoped that wherever possible higher posts would be offered to the Indians. But the time has shown how futile were the expectations! To day, almost all posts carrying fat salaries are the monopoly of the imported non-Indians. "Almost every mail brings in two or three assistants for the Tatas," writes a correspondent. Not only these fascinating foreigners are given fat salaries, but also "outfit allowances and other amenities." I think the Tatas owe an explanation to the public for their peculiar liking for imported men.

Bank Europeans.

I understand that a local bank has purchased premises to quarter its European servants. The same bank only the other day, refused to give promotions to its "hand-to-mouth living" clerks. The bank has Indian directors, and the bulk of the shareholders are also Indians.

Rising Prices.

The inflation of prices is going on quite smoothly. The shaving-saloons are the latest to raise their charges. They have made an all round 50 per cent. increase with a single stroke. The theatres are, of course, dearer, but even the dear books are to-day costly. Some of the local profiteers are selling a shilling magazine for one rupee. The squeezing out process goes on. It will not be checked, because our wiseacres opine that stopping this day-light robbery will not be conducive to our weal!

Non-cooperation.

Non-Co-operation is on the wing. The platforms are active, and Mr. Patel is doing his "bit" for the propaganda. I understand that the students of a private school have called upon the Trustees to do away with Government aid.

HON. MR. SARMA'S PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Revenue Member, will leave Simla to-morrow on a long tour through several provinces before coming back to Delhi for the cold season. He will leave by a special rail motor to-morrow in the afternoon to catch the Punjab mail at Kalka wherefrom he will proceed to Dehra Dun reaching there on the 21st. After a two days halt there, Hardwar will be reached on the 23rd when the Ganges Canal Head Works will be visited. Proceeding from Hardwar on the same day, Mr. Sarma will reach Pusa on the 25th and again a two days' halt will be made and leaving on the 27th Wednesday, Calcutta will be reached early morning next day. The Revenue Member will halt there for one day and at Cuttack another day on his way to Waltair, which will be reached on afternoon of the 31st. Two days' break in the journey once more and resuming on the 2nd November, Mr. Sarma will reach Madras on the 5th. He will stay there only for two days make a flying visit to Coimbatore on the 6th, to return to Madras next day. Starting from there on the 8th, he will arrive Poona on the 10th and stay there for one day, before reaching Bombay on the 11th. From Bombay, he will that next day and arrive Delhi on the 13th. His Delhi address is No. 6 Underhill Road.

We Purchase and sell
SHARES
on the
LONDON, CALCUTTA and BOMBAY Markets.
We make no charge for giving our opinion on shares.
We purchase and sell cotton,
The Investment Trust of India
A. R. Bussey. Manager;
25, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THREE TERRIFIC LETTERS.

MACSWINEY AND BRITISH GOVT.

We reproduce the following three letters from the "Janmabhumi."

I.

In reply to her request for an interview with Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, Miss MacSwiney, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork, on Saturday, received the following letter from the Home Secretary:

"Madam,—I have received your letter of the 20th inst. asking for an interview with regard to your brother, Mr. Terence MacSwiney, and can only say that an interview would serve no good purpose. "It is the final decision of His Majesty's Government that Mr. MacSwiney will not be released from prison because he refuses to take food." Owing to the state of his health, Mr. MacSwiney "cannot be fed forcibly." For any consequences that may ensue from his refusal to take food MacSwiney alone is responsible.—

Yours faithfully,

"EDWARD SHORTT."

II.

On receipt of a letter of similar tenor from Mr. Shortt the Lord Mayor sent a reply to the Home Secretary. Being too feeble to write it himself the Lord Mayor dictated to a prison official, who wrote it for him, but the Lord Mayor signed the letter, as memorised by the Lady, Miss MacSwiney, and noted by them immediately afterwards; it is as follows:

"Sir,—The Medical Commissioner visited me to-day and put me through a thorough medical examination. He confirmed what the medical officer, Dr. Hilson, had reported, and told me my health was in a dangerous condition.

"He read to me a document from you warning me that I would not be released and the consequences of my refusing to take food would rest with myself. Nevertheless the consequences will rest with you. "My undertaking on the day of my alleged court martial that I would be free, alive or dead, within a month will be fulfilled. It appears from your communication that my lease is to be death. In that event the British Government can boast of having killed two Lord Mayors of the same city within six months, an achievment without a paralled in the history of oppression. Knowing the revolution of opinion that will thereby be caused throughout the civilised world, and the consequent accession of support to Ireland in her hour of trial, I am reconciled to a premature grave. I am,

prepared to die

"(Signed) TERENCE MACSWINEY.
Lord Mayor of Cork."

III.

Miss MacSwiney, sister of the Lord Mayor, has addressed the following letter to the Press.

"Sir,—On behalf of my brother, and I am sure I may add on behalf of all those imprisoned with him. I wish to thank most sincerely the many friends who have had, and are having. Masses offered for them. I have seen in your paper the announcement of Masses being celebrated at the request of the employees of different firms in the city, I know how my brother would appreciate and value such help, and he is not without knowing that it is so generously offered A novena of Masses is being offered at Mount Melleray, and the Lord Abbot has promised the prayers of the community. Prayer is the most effective weapon at our command, and God is mightier than the British Empire, though the British Empire does not seem to think so.

"To those who urge that my brother should save his life by giving up the hunger-strike, I would say—to give up the hunger-strike would be, for him, the same thing as to run away from a rifle. What friend would ask him to do that and give the lie to his life? Men fight with different weapons, but with the same end—the establishment and recognition of the Republic. He does not fear death, and we do not fear it for him—alive or dead, he will be victorious. The Irish Republic is a living force, and so—We can pray and trust in God, for 'there is no confussion to them that trust in Him."—

(Miss.) EITHNE NI SHUIBHNE.

"4, Belgrave Place, Cork, 21-8-20."

A Calcutta message of October 19th stat that an agrement was arrived at yesterda between the Port Commissioners and the members of the Railway Shunting Staff and work in this department was at once resumed.

An Allahabad message of Oct. 20th states that has been decided with effect from th 1st of October that a medical branch shal be incorporated in the Adjutant-General's branch and Military Works' Branch in Quarter-Master General's branch. (A.P.)

With approval of the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that the Government civil officials serving either in the civil or the military capacity with the expeditionary forces overseas who were taken prisoners-of-war and repatriated direct to India on release from captivity shall be granted leave for two months on their arrival in India. (A. P.)

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EVERY Rupee subscribed will be spent in Bombay, by Bombay, for Bombay.

THE BEST SECURITY

It is the Best Gilt-Edged Security in the World.

Six and a Half Per Cent Interest, Free of Income Tax.

HOW TO INVEST

Go to your Banker with a Cheque, Notes or Cash. He will do the rest.

THE BANKS WILL HELP

Five Rupees paid to the Bank of Bombay will secure One Hundred Rupees of stock. Balance Payable in easy instalments.

The Tata Industrial Bank and The Central Bank of India will specially help the Small Investors.

WHEN TO INVEST

NOW

AND HELP
TO MAKE BOMBAY
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HEALTHIER
HAPPIER
AND
CHEAPTER CITY.

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Feed your Nerves and Brain
WITH
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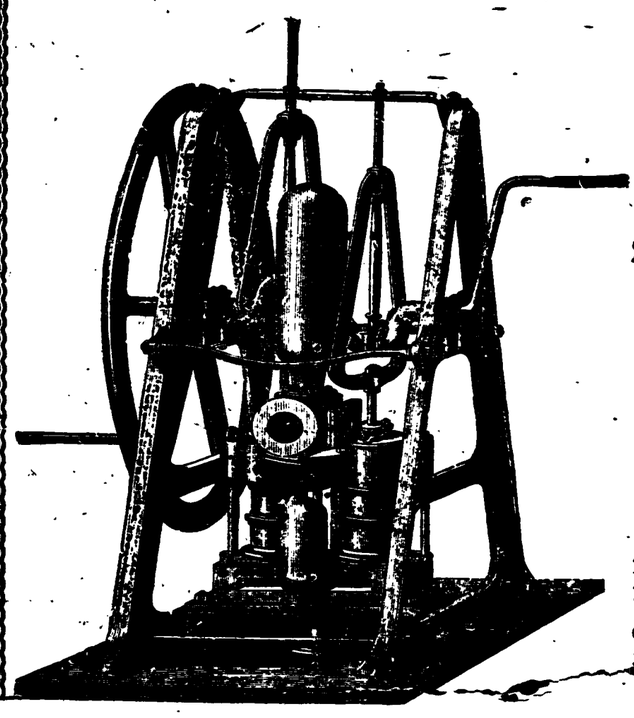

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